

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

One of the Escaped Fairfield Prisoners Recaptured.

BIG BLAZE AT STOCKTON.

Firebugs Cause the Destruction of a Warehouse Filled With Wheat.

SAN BERNARDINO RATE WAR.

Insurance Men Writing Policies at One-Fourth the Usual Rate. The Carson Hearings.

VALLEJO, CAL., April 27.—One of the convicts who escaped from the County Jail at Fairfield a week ago, when five desperate prisoners burned their way through the prison walls, was recaptured this evening by Sheriff Robinson on a train coming from Cordelia to this place. He proved to be Murphy, who was believed to have been interested in an attempt to destroy property by fire in this city a few weeks ago.

Robinson was coming from Fairfield and detected the man in a car. He immediately grappled with him and attempted to handcuff him. Murphy made a desperate resistance and attempted to leave the flying train by a window. He was firmly held, however, and after a struggle Robinson put the nippers on him and awaited the stopping of the train at the first station.

On the up train the officer and his prisoner went back to the jail, and Murphy will remain in a dark cell for some time. Murphy, when searched, was found to have possession of a ticket booking him to San Francisco and carried several ugly weapons. Robinson knew he was dealing with a desperate man, and grappled with him before the astonished culprit could draw a revolver.

The recaptured prisoner refuses to disclose the whereabouts of his four companions. It is thought they will be captured, however, as little chance is offered them to get outside of Solano County.

SANTA CRUZ CHOSE.

The 1896 Epworth League Convention to Be Held in That City.

LOS GATOS, CAL., April 27.—The district convention of the Epworth League finished its work last evening. Santa Cruz was chosen as the place of holding the convention in 1896. Rev. Arthur Briggs of San Jose was elected district representative to the National Convention, which meets in Chattanooga in June, with Dr. W. W. Case of San Francisco as alternate.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Albert Pennie of Los Gatos, president; Miss E. Bennett of San Jose, vice-president; Mr. Musselman, Gilroy, second vice-president; Dr. Fletcher, Trinity Church, San Francisco, third vice-president; Mrs. C. B. Perkins, Simpson Memorial Church, San Francisco, fourth vice-president; H. A. Hyde, Santa Cruz, corresponding secretary; James Harper, Monterey, recording secretary; Miss Bowman, Centella Church, San Jose, treasurer.

SAN BERNARDINO RATE WAR.

County Buildings Insured at One-Fourth the Usual Rate.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., April 27.—In the insurance war which has been raging here for three days the outside companies won a dear victory to-day, when they wrote all the county business at one-fourth of the compact rates. This is a stand-off for the victory by the compact companies, who yesterday secured all the city school buildings at a shade less than one-fourth of the old rates.

All the special agents who have been here to direct their respective forces during the war will leave Monday and rendezvous at Los Angeles, ready to move on double-time to the next battlefield. About nine-tenths of all the risks in town have been rewritten, the prevailing premium on commercial business being one-half of last year's rates.

INCENDIARY BLAZE AT STOCKTON.

Total Destruction of a Large Warehouse Filled With Wheat.

STOCKTON, CAL., April 27.—At an early hour this morning the Farmers' Union and Milling Company's warehouse was destroyed by fire, nothing being left but charred timbers to show where it stood. There were 300 tons of wheat in the building. The loss is estimated at \$15,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin. Yesterday coal oil was poured on the wharf near the warehouse and the wharf was set on fire. The blaze was discovered and extinguished promptly. It is believed that the same firebug did last night's work.

MISS ADDIS LEAVES BAKERSFIELD.

She Will Commence a Star Engagement in a San Francisco Theater.

BAKERSFIELD, CAL., April 27.—Miss Loretta Addis, the sweetheart of Lord Douglas, will take the night train for San Francisco, accompanied by her brother. It is understood they go to accept a position in a theater. Several bids have been received by Miss Addis, several hundred dollars a week finally being offered. Miss Addis is in possession of Lord Douglas' address, and the young people are sure to meet in the city.

HARRIS TESTIFIES AT CARSON.

He Says the Mint Scales Had Been Repeatedly Tampered With.

CARSON, NEV., April 27.—The taking of evidence in the mint examination continued to-day. Harris was again on the stand. He testified that, while on the previous examination he had sworn to finding a duplicate key in Jones' desk, he had learned that the key was found by O'Hare in the refinery vault and thrown out of the desk. He found in weighing the bullion that the scales had been tampered with so as to overweigh a little over one ounce in 1000. He had employed George McLaughlin, an expert mechanic, to fix the scales, but they were wrong again the next day from tampering. When it was known

about the mint that the scales were being watched they gave him no more trouble.

The defense had attempted to show that the Savage mine bullion was similar in fineness to melt No. 77, but had been substituted by silver administration. All of the Savage mine deposits were brought into court by the prosecution and accounted for. An attempt was made by the defense to prove that a man had been shot at in the refinery at night. The prosecution showed that Watchman Kennedy had accidentally discharged his pistol one night and the bullet had gone into the floor. It was also shown that E. B. Zabriskie, the melter and refiner, who appointed Jones, was honest and died a poor man.

Ellis and Gagin testified that they never had any reason to suspect Jones with making false entries.

The examination was then continued till Monday.

AFFRAY AT HOLLISTER.

Dave Lahiff Stops Two Bullets in a Saloon Brawl.

HOLLISTER, CAL., April 27.—At 8 o'clock this morning Dave Lahiff, a young man of this place, while intoxicated, went into the Magnolia saloon, and after making some trouble was ordered out by the barkeeper, Charles Mansfield, son of Rev. Delos Mansfield, a San Jose minister. Lahiff refused to go, whereupon Mansfield undertook to put him out and got him as far as the door when Lahiff turned and knocked him down.

Mansfield immediately drew a revolver and shot Lahiff twice. One bullet struck him on the left shoulder-blade and glanced off; the other lodged in the left arm. Lahiff was taken to the hospital and the bullets were cut out. No serious results are at present apprehended. Mansfield is in jail.

SEEN IN STOCKTON.

Light Thrown on the Disappearance of a Pacific Grove Citizen.

STOCKTON, CAL., April 27.—William Quentel, the wealthy citizen of Monterey County, who disappeared from Pacific Grove last November, was in Stockton last Thursday and Friday. He was accompanied by a woman who formerly lived here. The two disappeared from this city about as suddenly as Quentel did from Pacific Grove. They were last seen here last Friday morning, when they took breakfast in the Independent Restaurant. It is thought that they have gone to Sonora, the woman's home.

A SAN JOSE LOCHINVAR.

Jesus Chabolla Charged With Abducting Susana Aceda.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 27.—Rosalea Aceda appeared before Justice Dwyer to-day and swore to a complaint charging Jesus Chabolla with abducting Susana Aceda, his 17-year-old daughter.

Susana is a pretty Spanish girl and has been employed in the family of Victor Chape at Almaden, and while there fell in love with Chabolla, who was employed in the mines. A couple of weeks ago the Chape family went away on a visit and Susana returned to her grandmother's, Mrs. Gomez, who resides at the corner of Willow and Orchard streets in this city. A week ago Chabolla came to town to see the girl, and when he returned to Almaden she went him.

The father says they are stopping at the house of Antonio Bernal, in Almaden, and he says if Chabolla will marry his daughter the charge of abduction will be dismissed. The young people will probably make haste to accede to this demand, as it is with the intention of eloping that Miss Susana ran away.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.

Paralysis Ends the Life of a San Jose Forty-niner.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 27.—John B. Price, an old pioneer, died at his home in this city early this morning.

Mr. Price was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1819 and came to San Jose in 1849, locating in this city. On his arrival here he formed a partnership with Lewis Corey, and they began running a freight and passenger service between this city and San Francisco, via Alviso. With his partner they opened a general merchandise store here, buying their goods direct from the ships landing at San Francisco. Since then Mr. Price has conducted numerous enterprises of the same character.

A few days ago he was stricken with paralysis and sank rapidly. He was prominent in church affairs and belonged to the Odd Fellows and Pioneers, being one of the originators of the latter society.

Exciting Pursuit of a Forger.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 27.—There was an exciting chase on South First street this evening after a man giving the name of Henry Bonnell, who attempted to pass a forged check for \$15 on the Bank of San Jose. It was signed by Zollers & Restino, a firm of blacksmiths, one of whom happened to be near at hand when Bonnell attempted to pass the check in a shoe store in payment for a pair of shoes.

When Zollers pronounced the paper a forgery Bonnell took to his heels. A crowd followed in pursuit, but he escaped.

Ex-Army General Hart Sued.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 27.—An attachment suit was begun here to-day by J. Severance against W. H. Hart, ex-attorney general, to recover \$472. As a result of the suit two blocks in the town of Palo Alto were attached.

KERN COUNTY LAND WAR.

Haggins' Force in the Swamp Lands Arrested for Unlawful Assembly.

BAKERSFIELD, CAL., April 27.—All of J. B. Haggins' force in the swamp lands were arrested to-day, charged with unlawful assembly. They were brought in, gave bonds and left for the ranch to-night.

Lutherans at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 27.—The California Lutheran Synod, in session here, elected the following delegates to the thirty-seventh convention of the general synod, which meets June 5, at Hagerstown, Md.: Clerical—Rev. W. S. Hoskinson, Sacramento; M. W. Hanna, Washington, D. C.; Lay—C. G. Burnett of San Francisco and P. Leisenring, San Diego.

An Immense Shark Caught at Capitola.

STOCKTON WILL SIGN.

It Is Ready to Close the Deal With the New Railroad.

TO MEET THE OFFICERS.

Appointment of a Committee to Conclude a Final Agreement.

CASH IS STILL COMING IN.

The Fund Now Exceeds the Amount Promised—Preparing for a Jollification.

STOCKTON, CAL., April 27.—The Stockton Commercial Association held a meeting to-night to consider the agreement received to-day from the directors of the Valley road.

There were several important changes in the contract sent from here, which were made by Attorney Preston on behalf of the railroad directors, notably as to damages to be paid the Stockton people in case the lands given were not used for the purposes specified in the articles of agreement.

In order to have this matter settled a committee consisting of Trustees P. B. Fraser, William Inglis, I. S. Bostwick, Fred M. West, Sidney Newell and Attorney Woods, Charles Weber and R. C. Saragont was appointed to confer next Tuesday with the directors of the road in San Francisco.

This committee was empowered to settle all questions to be covered by the all-important agreement binding the road to carry out its promises made to the people of Stockton. The members of the committee were instructed to be back in Stockton by Wednesday night when another mass-meeting will be held in Masonic Hall for the purpose of closing up the stock subscription fund.

There is now enough money in the cash fund for the purchase of all the land in this city necessary for the purposes of the road. To-night something like \$95,000 was reported as having been subscribed, and to this must be added \$1605 collected by the ladies' committee within the past few weeks. The ladies held another meeting to-night to wind up all of their affairs.

It was reported by Chairman Buell to-night that something like 300 acres of land will be needed for the rights of way between Stockton and the Stanislaus River. Until the survey is determined upon, it cannot be definitely settled what land will be needed, and so the Commercial Association does not know yet who will grant rights of way without a compensation, and who will demand damages for running through their lands. To provide for all contingencies, the solicitors will continue to secure cash donations in order to purchase what land will not be given by the farmers.

The members of the committee do not anticipate that much money will have to be spent in this way.

The mass-meeting of Wednesday night will be in the nature of a general jollification by the citizens of Stockton over the raising of the funds necessary to carry out the agreement made with the directors of the Valley road. Nearly all of the deeds to the land are already signed. As soon as the agreement between the railway officials and the Trustees is signed little remains but for the Valley road to commence building out of Stockton.

CONFERENCE AT BAKERSFIELD.

Directors of the Valley Road Meet With the Executive Committee.

BAKERSFIELD, CAL., April 27.—At the meeting of the directors of the Valley road and the executive committee representing Bakersfield, held in the Kern County Land Company's building to-night, all parties had an informal talk over the prospects of bringing the road to this city. What was said was not official, but, coming from President Spreckels and his associates, is considered in that light.

They stated that if the road came here, all that would probably be asked was a right of way into town, a depot site, and right of way out of town, perhaps in the direction of Tejon Pass. This has been considered the most desirable route out of the valley, and this semi-official statement of the choice of route is no surprise to residents here.

ALUMNI DAY AT BELMONT

A Successful Celebration by Former Students of the School.

Addresses Delivered by Officers of the Association and Prominent Educators.

BELMONT, CAL., April 27.—The first Alumni day of Belmont School was celebrated to-day. Special cars brought guests from San Francisco and with their arrival the somewhat doubtful weather cleared and the sun appeared to shine brightly on the exercises. The handsome lawns and shrubbery that surround the school buildings looked more than usually beautiful after the freshening showers.

Dinner was served at 1 o'clock in the effectively decorated dining-rooms. The handsome favors presented to each guest formed a feature of the banquet. Later the president of the Alumni Association, Dennis Seales, Stanford, '95, introduced the speakers of the day. Brief but enthusiastic addresses were made by President Reid, principal at Belmont; Dr. McLean, the president of the board of directors; Rev. Dr. Horatio Stebbins, David Starr Jordan of Stanford University and others of the alumni and guests.

President Kellogg of the State University was unable to attend the exercises on account of his health. Many telegrams and letters were received from the absent alumni, expressing their most cordial wishes for the success of the day.

A business meeting of the alumni was held and J. P. Chamberlain, Berkeley '96, elected president for the ensuing year.

Among the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. John F. Merrill, Charles Holbrook, Mrs. de Greayer, Dr. McLean, Dr. Horatio Stebbins, Judge and Mrs. A. R. Cotton, Mrs. Clark, San Jose; President and Mrs. Jordan, Professor and Mrs. Stilton, Stanford University; Messrs. Sloss, Colton, Merrill, Thomas Seales, Upham, Walters, Doane, King, De Long, Bush, White and Nordlinger of the alumni.

PORTLAND SENSATION.

Miss Berger Indicted for Maligning Herself in Anonymous Letters.

PORTLAND, OR., April 27.—Miss Mary Berger, a dressmaker of Eugene, was to-day indicted for sending indecent letters through the mails. The indictment contains seven counts.

Prominent ladies of Eugene have been receiving through the mails anonymous letters, the contents of which were offensive. The writer of each of these letters pretended to warn the person to whom it was addressed that she was endangering her reputation by being seen in company with Miss Berger and went on to blacken Miss Berger's character. Each recipient of one of these letters had been recently a visitor at Miss Berger's place of business or had been seen in company with her. Another curious feature was that Miss Berger herself received several of these letters.

Suspicion was at first directed toward Mrs. Dr. McKenney, and she was arrested. Her preliminary examination resulted in her discharge and the arrest of Miss Berger.

SANTA CRUZ ACCIDENT.

Two Boys Play With Powder and Receive Frightful Burns.

Investigating the Jacobson Murder Case—Watsonville Citizens Win a Suit.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL., April 27.—A horrible accident occurred in this city this afternoon, in which two young boys, Christie Studendorf, aged 15 years, and Manuel Pacheco, aged 13, were the victims.

The boys were in the vicinity of the powder works a few days ago, and took a keg of powder from a spot where some men were working and hid it some distance down the railroad track. To-day the boys left their homes to have some sport with the powder.

When they reached the cache they filled their hats and pockets with the explosive and built a fire. They then commenced throwing the powder into the flames, but by some means the powder in their pockets became ignited and their clothes caught fire. Every stitch of their clothing was burned off, and with their flesh in spots burned to a crisp, the boys ran to their homes a few rods distant. They were so badly burned that on reaching home they were unable to unlock the door.

Studendorf's hair is all burned from his head and his face is as crisp. The skin has been entirely burned from his abdomen, legs and arms, and his flesh is almost naked. The attending physician says he will not live till morning. Pacheco is also badly burned, but his burns are only superficial and he will recover. Both of the boys are suffering untold agonies.

WATSONVILLE CITIZENS WIN.

A Hard-Fought Case Decided Against the City Trustees.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL., April 27.—Judge Logan this afternoon rendered a decision in the opening of the Second-street (Watsonville) case, which is of much interest to that city. The Board of Trustees ordered the street opened and levied an assessment. Objections were raised by property owners, and the matter was carried into court.

Judge Logan in deciding against the city says that the objectors, although ready with legal technicalities, were not heard by the Trustees, which was contrary to the law, which specifies that all persons having objections are entitled to a hearing. The suit was to restrain the Street Superintendent from collecting assessments.

TO REVIVE THE JACOBSON CASE.

An Ohio Man Who Claims to Be Investigating the Murder.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL., April 27.—Chief of police Rawle to-day received a letter from J. A. Brown of Logan, Ohio, who claims to represent a protective association whose object is to right judicial wrongs. He asks for information regarding J. J. Smith, formerly a prominent and wealthy citizen of Springfield, Ohio, who was sent from here to the State's prison some years ago for bigamy and whose term has expired.

Incidentally Brown informed Chief Rawle that he will soon be in California to revive the Sam Jacobson murder in San Francisco. He says that he has been quietly investigating the case for the past three years and to complete this work it is necessary for him to go to San Francisco.

WILL EXTEND TO COMOX.

The First Move in the Construction of a New Transcontinental Line.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 27.—In an interview James Dunsmaur, vice-president of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, said it was the intention of the company to extend its line to Wellington and Comox, sixty miles, if it could get the usual subsidy of \$3200 a mile from the Dominion Government.

This is considered by many to be the first link in the British Pacific Railway, which Victorians have been endeavoring to build for many years. It is generally understood that it is the intention of the British Pacific people to purchase the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway as the first move in the direction of building the new transcontinental line.

If the Esquimalt and Nanaimo extends its line to Comox it will be just so much more of the British Pacific built.

It is very likely that the Government will refuse the subsidy, as it has to economize in view of approaching elections. If it does refuse it will go hard with its candidates in the Victoria and Vancouver Island districts.

A North Yakima Pioneer Dies.

TACOMA, WASH., April 27.—A Ledger special from North Yakima says that D. W. Starr, a pioneer of that county, fell in an irrigation ditch on his ranch this morning and died of heart disease on reaching the bank. He had been Probate Judge and County Treasurer, and belonged to the Masons, Odd Fellows and Grand Army.

VISIT NAPA VALLEY.

Half-Million Club Excursionists View a Rich Country.

A TRIP TO ST. HELENA.

They Find Oranges, Lemons and Dates Growing in Abundance.

ARRIVE AT THE ROSE CITY.

A Reception and Banquet Tendered the Visitors by Sonoma County Citizens.

NAPA, CAL., April 27.—The excursionists of the Half-million Club reached Napa shortly after midnight this morning, and were met at the depot at 8 o'clock by a committee of the Napa Improvement Club and a large number of citizens. A heavy rain had fallen all night and it was still raining at 8 o'clock, so the plan to drive about Napa and vicinity was abandoned, and instead the train was run up the valley as far as St. Helena, thus giving the visitors the opportunity of a passing glance at what they agreed to be one of the most delightful sections they have visited.

Before the trip up the valley was begun a meeting was held in the dining-car and addresses were made by D. M. Carman; W. C. Patterson, president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; C. H. Keyes, president of Throop Institute and the Board of Trade of Pasadena; and General Wasson of Pomona.

After the return trip from St. Helena G. M. Francis of the Napa Improvement Club made a speech on behalf of the Napa people, and Major Woodward of Sonoma County told the excursionists of the warm welcome that awaited them at the City of Roses. W. M. Barker closed the speech-making with a concise statement of the aims of the Half-million Club.

At half-past 12 the train pulled out for Santa Rosa. A Napa delegation, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Beard, Henry Hogan and H. L. Johnston, accompanied the party and will complete the excursion with them.

The excursionists were surprised to learn that oranges, lemons and even dates can be and are readily raised in this valley, which they supposed was given up almost entirely to wine-growing.

ARRIVE AT SANTA ROSA.

The Half-Million Club Party Given a Cordial Reception.

SANTA ROSA, CAL., April 27.—The Half-million Club excursion party arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. It was met at the depot by citizens in carriages, who gave the visitors a hearty welcome. They will remain here until Sunday evening, when they will depart for San Jose.

A reception and banquet was given them at the Occidental Hotel after their arrival, and a number of speeches were made. The excursionists report that all along the line they have been cordially received.

The names of the visitors are as follows: W. M. Bunker and wife and D. M. Carman of San Francisco, A. G. Platt of Porterville, E. E. Harlow of Stockton; W. C. Patterson, president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; C. H. Keyes, president of the Pasadena Board of Trade; General John Wasson, vice-president of the Pomona Board of Trade; M. J. Daniels, president of the Orange-growers' Club of Riverside; E. E. Katz of San Bernardino; George Heuzelon of the San Francisco Chronicle; Mrs. A. W. Padue of Carlsbad, Pa.; J. S. Butler and wife of San Francisco; Mr. Holmes and wife of San Francisco, M. Block of Chicago, James Horschburg Jr. and J. D. Cook of San Francisco, C. A. Thurston of San Jose, James Holle and A. W. Jones of San Francisco, J. O. Carroll of Dublin; A. L. Ellis of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. A. W. Barton of Princetown and William Niles of San Francisco. C. F. Wilson of Bakersfield accompanied the party.

FATE OF REEDLEY'S FORGER

Ten Years at San Quentin the Sentence of Professor Sanders.

His Attorneys at Once Serve Notice of an Appeal to the Supreme Court.

FRESNO, CAL., April 27.—Unless an appeal to the Supreme Court is successful Professor Sanders, who was convicted of forgery last Tuesday, will serve a term of ten years in San Quentin.

At 10 o'clock this morning Sanders was taken before Judge Webb to receive his sentence. The courtroom was crowded. The convicted man sat with his head bowed and a hopeless expression on his face. Before sentence was pronounced his attorney, Frank H. Short, moved for a new trial on the grounds that the court misdirected the jury in matters of law and erred in its instruction; that it erred in decisions on points of law; that the verdict of the jury was contrary to law, and contrary to the evidence. The motion was promptly denied, as was one for a stay in the rendering of judgment, made on the ground that the indictment was defective. Judge Webb then sentenced Sanders to serve a term of ten years in the State prison at San Quentin.

The condemned man looked dejected, but gave no other sign to show how the heavy sentence affected him. Attorney Short gave notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court.

This afternoon Judge Webb granted a motion to admit Sanders to bail, pending the result of the appeal. Bonds of \$3000 are required, and Mrs. Sanders will try to secure the amount among the professor's friends at Reedley.

Receiver for a Port Angeles Bank.

PORT ANGELES, WASH., April 27.—State Senator A. C. Wilson to-day received notice from Comptroller Eckels of his ap-

pointment as receiver of the First National Bank of this city, now in the hands of Bank Examiner Clary. Senator Wilson takes charge on Monday next.

The new bank of Clallam County, incorporated as a State bank, will open for business with Charles E. Mallotte, late cashier of the First National Bank, as cashier.

DIES AT TACOMA.

The Checkered Career of William R. Thornell Brought to a Close.

TACOMA, WASH., April 27.—William R. Thornell died to-day, aged 39. He had been prominent in both Tacoma and Seattle society.

About twelve years ago, it is understood, Thornell was tried and convicted in Colorado, under the name of Fred Hope, for embezzling funds from a railroad company by which he was employed. Influential friends secured his release when he had served but a short part of his sentence. He then moved to Seattle and entered the employ of the Oregon Improvement Company.

Afterward he was assistant manager of the Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad, and still later an employee of the Boston National Bank.

About six years ago he married Miss Cora Taylor, a Seattle Society girl, and afterward his accounts with the bank were discovered to be short. His father-in-law made up the deficiency, and is said to have crippled himself financially in so doing. A little later his wife died. Three years ago he came to Tacoma as bookkeeper for the contractors Dickinson & Co., and had lived here since. His brother is secretary of the United States Trust Company in New York City.

CAPTURED NEAR CLEELUM

Five Washington Train Robbers Meet With a Warm Reception.

They Run Into a Posse of Officers in Wait for Them and Two Are Captured.

TACOMA, WASH., April 27.—Five masked men attempted to hold up Northern Pacific passenger train 27 last evening about 8 o'clock, six miles this side of Cleelum station, which is ninety miles east of Tacoma. The plot miscarried, because the train ran 1400 feet after being signaled to stop, instead of 1000 feet, which the robbers had calculated on.

The railroad company had knowledge that the attempt was to be made, and had planned a warm reception. Ten men were stationed where the express-car was to be robbed of \$30,000 sent to pay off the Roslyn miners for March. When the engine stopped the two robbers who were to board it were too scared to run 400 feet and get on. The train accordingly went ahead.

These two men started across the bridge, ran into the posse, were captured and taken to Ellensburg. Their names are Hank Harrington and Jack Harrison. The others escaped.

Harrington recently finished a term in the penitentiary for burglary. Harrison came to the State three years ago from Kansas. They will be tried in Kittitas County. Extra guards have been placed at the jail to prevent escape.

One of the five robbers was a railroad man, who kept the company posted as to what was going on. The robbery was set for Wednesday, but the shipment of money to Cleelum was postponed to Friday, to give more time to set a trap for the gang's capture. The robbers likewise deferred action.

The cash was shipped on yesterday's train, as expected, and a force of men were concealed in the express-car. The company's plan was to kill all the gang except the man who was posting the officers. Ten Tacoma men, under Sheriff Hinton of this county were posted east of the bridge, where the engine and express-car were to be run. Tools and dynamite had been left there, and a quick job in opening the safe was the programme. Hinton's posse was to co-operate with the men in the car.

When the engine stopped 500 feet in front of Harrington and Harrison they were afraid to make the attempt at boarding, and the train finally pulled away. The scared robbers after taking off their blackcloth masks started over the bridge and ran into the posse, which put them under arrest.

Officials and officers will not say who gave the railroad its information. A posse is chasing the other two men who escaped.

JAILED AT PRESCOTT.

A Relative of Lady Churchill Arrested for Alleged Theft.

PRESCOTT, ARIZ., April 27.—L. R. Jerome was committed to the County Jail here to-day, in default of \$500 bonds, to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of grand larceny for the alleged theft of a gold watch.

Jerome is a well educated man and was at one time a prominent citizen of New York, being a near relative of the late celebrator, Larry Jerome, and Leonard Jerome of that place, and of Lady Churchill of England. When not drinking Jerome was an industrious and faithful worker, but his appetite for strong drink would get the better of him at frequent intervals and he would go on a protracted spree. This is the first charge of a serious nature booked against him.

Kidnaping Sheriffs Released.

WINNEMUCCA, NEV., April 27.—Sheriff Kavanaugh of Platte County, Neb., and Joseph Barnes, representing the attorney-general of that State, arrived from Carson to-day. Kavanaugh showed papers to Governor Jones

slight, though several good showers are reported from near-by points. Owing to the heavy rains during January, however, this lack of precipitation which have no had effect on the crops, which are promising well in all parts of the county.

The yield of citrus fruits will be the largest in quantity and better in quality than on any previous season, while berries and other small fruits are above the average. Cereals of all kinds indicate an entirely satisfactory yield, and both the farmers and fruit-growers speak hopefully of a good season along all lines. By reason of new and improved irrigation systems the acreage under cultivation is constantly increasing.

DELUGE AT VALLEJO.

Streets of the City Flooded by the Down-pour of Rain.

VALLEJO, CAL., April 27.—Rain has fallen steadily during the entire day, the heaviest fall of water ever known at this season of the year. Apparently from a clear sky the storm broke in its fury, and for a time the streets were flooded.

Immense good will follow the rain. The ground in the vicinity of this place needed drenching to give renewed life to growing crops, and it came in the nick of time. Neighboring farmers are jubilant, and assert that the yield of grain will be excellent. So rapid was the descent of water that during the day every street was practically deserted. Seldom are men laid off at the navy-yard on account of a storm, but a small army was sent home when they reported for work this morning, as it was useless to continue outdoor labor.

SHOWERS IN SONOMA COUNTY.

Growing Grain and Fruit Have Received a New Impetus.

SANTA ROSA, CAL., April 27.—Sonoma County was visited by a number of good showers during the past twenty-four hours. It began raining Thursday evening and has been keeping it up at intervals ever since. Great benefit has been done to pastures, grain fields and orchards. All fruit men are busy cultivating, and the rains have put the soil in first-class condition for working. The rain has been worth thousands of dollars to Sonoma County.

SANTA ROSA, CAL., April 27.—Heavy showers of rain have been falling for the last twenty-four hours. Farmers report much benefit to crops. Indications point to a continuation of the showers.

Some Damage in Yuba County.

MARYSVILLE, CAL., April 27.—The rain that has fallen in this vicinity during the past twenty-four hours measures a little less than an inch. To grain on the high lands it has not done damage, but on low ground material injury will probably result, though to what extent it is better to say than to estimate. It is not means of making a reasonable estimate. It cannot be said that the rain has injured the fruit crop. The only damage that is feared to fruit trees is in the levee-graded districts. Both Yuba and Feather rivers at this point have been quite high for some days, owing to melting snows.

Kern County's Outlook.

BAKERSFIELD, CAL., April 27.—Fruit crops of all kinds, except apricots, are heavy. Grain on irrigated lands is exceptionally heavy. In some dry land it is better than for years. The alfalfa product will be heavier than ever, there being some 20,000 acres newly planted, yielding the first crop this year. The hay harvest has already commenced, and prices are \$5 to \$6 per ton for alfalfa and \$8 to \$9 for grain hay. A large corn crop is being planted this year. Heavy clouds are gathering over the valley.

Heavy Yields in Kings County.

HANFORD, CAL., April 27.—The rainfall here last night was .10 of an inch, making a total of 8.70 inches for the season. The grain crop in this county will be heavy, and the rain was a great benefit. Many thousands of acres of newly sown alfalfa are also coming on nicely. The fruit crop, with the exception of some varieties of apricots and the younger prune orchards, will be heavy. A big summer crop will be planted here this year.

Downpour in Sacramento County.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., April 27.—Rain has been falling steadily since 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. During the early hours of this morning the downpour was quite heavy. The rain was badly needed at this time, and, consequently, will do a vast amount of good. If any damage will be done it will be to strawberries and early cherries, but the good that will result will far offset the damage. But little hay has been cut in this locality.

In San Benito County.

HOLLISTER, CAL., April 27.—It is the general remark that this season has been made to order, so far as San Benito County is concerned. The rainfall for the last showers amount to .24 of an inch, with prospects for a continuance; for the season 17.34 inches have fallen. Cereals look first class, also the fruit crop, which suffered very little damage from the recent frosts. A large acreage has been sown to sugar beets, which are doing well.

Los Angeles Crops Benefited.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 27.—A light rain began falling throughout Southern California this morning at 6 o'clock, and continued at intervals until 11 o'clock to-day. Nothing but good can come from this wetting as the ground was beginning to become much in need of moisture. A good crop is assured, and oranges have taken on a bright appearance in consequence.

Rust Eradicated in Stanislaus County.
MODESTO, CAL., April 27.—The rainfall for this evening and to-day was .33 of an inch. Late grain, which shows signs of rust, is greatly benefited, and it is the belief of many that the rust will be eradicated. The spring has been free from warm winds. The rust is claimed to have been the result of sowing in land too wet. The outlook is now good for a big yield.

Butte County Crops.

OROVILLE, CAL., April 27.—Over an inch of rain since yesterday at 4 p. m. The hay crop is very heavy; the grain crop fair; the orange trees in profuse bloom; apricots light; Bartlett pears and prunes good; almonds and peaches a very heavy crop. Slight damage was done to some fruits by frost in places of 2000 feet in altitude. Rain is still falling here.

Tulare Farmers Jubilant.

VISALIA, CAL., April 27.—The rain last night and this morning insures good crops in Tulare County. The farmers are all jubilant, and no more moisture will be necessary to mature all the grain in this portion of the valley. The season has been propitious for fruit trees, and they are making a remarkably fine growth.

IN OTHER SECTIONS.

The Moisture Has Insured Heavy Yields of Grain and Fruit.

RED BLUFF, CAL., April 27.—Rain commenced falling early last evening and continued during the night. An immense amount of good will result from it. Grain of all kinds promises well, and from the benefit derived from the rain, which came when needed, it will turn out better than expected. Apricots will yield more than was expected. The prune crop will be short,

but fairly good. The indications for more rain are good.

VISALIA, CAL., April 27.—The rain which began at 9 o'clock last evening, with showers to-day, amounts to .30 of an inch. Reports from ten to twenty miles around Visalia show that the rain was general over the county. It is of great benefit to grain on the plains, which was suffering in places.

MARCUSE, CAL., April 27.—A much-needed rain has been falling all day. For twelve hours the fall amounts to .70 of an inch. It does much good to grain, especially late sown. Good crops are now assured.

MONTEREY, CAL., April 27.—A much-needed rain began to fall yesterday at 4 p. m. and continued throughout the night and to-day. Farmers and stockmen are happy, and state that it could not have fallen in a better time. Grain is well up, and the hay is almost ready to cut. To-night a heavy southeasterly wind is blowing. The precipitation for this fall was nearly .37 of an inch.

WOODLAND, CAL., April 27.—A shower began Friday night and has continued at intervals ever since. The precipitation aggregates three-quarters of an inch. It was just in the nick of time to do the most good. Wheat, barley and hay all look well and their yield promises to be very large.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL., April 27.—Showers have been falling all day. Farmers say the rain will prove beneficial, as it will cause late hay to increase almost double to what it otherwise would have been. Corn and beans will be slightly damaged, but there has not been much of these cereals planted the loss will not be much. Pasture for a longer period than usual is assured.

MARTINEZ, CAL., April 27.—Rainfall commenced yesterday afternoon and continued through the night quite heavily. It came just at the right time and is worth thousands of dollars to the farmers. Good crops of all kinds are now assured in this county. It is still raining heavily.

REDDING, CAL., April 27.—Early sown grain looks fine. The late sown needs considerable moisture. The present rain is doing good. This will be a prosperous year for Shasta County in every way and not the least so as to crops. Late rains will be needed in some instances. The prune crop will be short, as will the almond crop, on account of the frost some weeks ago. Of the other fruits there will be an abundance.

MADERA, CAL., April 27.—The prospect for good crops in Madera County were never better, and with a big increase in acreage an immense crop will be raised. Another rain is needed, but the crops as yet are not suffering, and indications are favorable for a downpour to-night. Fruits, with the exception of early peaches and apricots, will bear heavily.

SAN RAFAEL, CAL., April 27.—It rained here yesterday afternoon and through the night. For the last few weeks the farmers in this section have looked for rain, as the hay and grain crops needed it. The hay, grain and fruit trees look well, and the prospects are excellent for a large crop.

LIVERMORE, CAL., April 27.—Up to noon to-day .32 of an inch of rain had fallen. The season for the season 24.7 inches. The prospects for excellent crops of all kinds were never better. Farmers and fruit and wine growers are jubilant.

YREKA, CAL., April 27.—It is too early to indicate the prospects of the grain crops, but the ground is in fine condition from the wet weather to insure a large yield as was ever raised in the county. The fruit crop will be abundant, unless late frosts in May should injure the tender and perishable qualities.

WILLOWS, CAL., April 27.—Rain has been falling for the past twenty-four hours, precipitating a half inch. Farmers are correspondingly happy. This season has been unusually favorable for all kinds of crops. The acreage sown is larger than for several years past, and the prospects for a large crop of wheat never were better. Hay will be big soon.

YUBA CITY, CAL., April 27.—It began raining here yesterday about noon, the precipitation amounting to .52 of an inch; for the season 27.99 inches. The rain is very beneficial to grain and fruit. All grain is looking well and fruit crop prospects are very good. The rivers are well up.

COLUSA, CAL., April 27.—The rainfall for the past twenty-four hours was .76 of an inch. It is still raining and with the downpour comes general rejoicing. It insures heavy crops on plains and foothills. On river lands the grain never looked finer, and the rain, while not needed, will do no harm.

CULLUM AT LOS ANGELES.

The Illinois Senator Talks on the Deep-Water Harbor Question.

He Has Always Favored San Pedro's Candidacy, but Wants to Investigate More Fully.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 27.—United States Senator Cullum of Illinois is comfortably lodged at the Westminster Hotel in this city. He arrived this morning, accompanied by his wife and daughter. The immediate object of his visit is to investigate the respective merits of Santa Monica and San Pedro harbors as a site for the harbor of Los Angeles, over which question there has been and still is so much wrangling. Senator Cullum is a member of the Congressional committee on commerce, before which the discussions on the harbor question have been made. In an interview this afternoon he said:

"I have always favored San Pedro, because I relied on the statements of the Government's engineers. Whenever I adduced this argument before the committee, those members who had been out here and favored Santa Monica declared they knew something about the harbor matter as well as the engineers, as they had been out here and looked over the matter for themselves. In order to have the same advantage as they possessed, I made up my mind to come out here myself."

"Nearly all the members of the Committee on Commerce will be out here some time during the summer. They will not come in a body, but will come straggling along, as I have done. We would have come out in the early part of last year, but the Democrats wanted to be on deck to see to it that no patronage passed by them. There were other reasons why the committee has not been out here, but before the next session convenes most of the committee will have inspected the two places, and some action will be taken on the matter."

Speaking about silver, he said the sentiment of the country was growing in favor of it, and some definite action on the matter would have to be taken in the next session of Congress.

An electric-wire, with a bit of cheese on the end, is the up-to-date rattrap. The rat that fools with it receives its death.

SONOMA'S ROSE SHOW

All Santa Rosa Is at Work to Make It a Success.

EVOLVING NEW IDEAS.

Many Artistic Floats Will Line Up in the Opening Parade.

PREPARING A MUSICAL FEAST.

A Chorus of Two Hundred Voices to Delight the Ears of the Carnival Visitors.

SANTA ROSA, CAL., April 27.—The preparations for the rose carnival are being carried forward with a vim, and the citizens of the City of Roses have taken hold with an unusual degree of cheerfulness and enthusiasm. There is a general air of infectious jollity about the city. The vivid memory of the joys of last year, which were only a taste of what might be, has served as a constant reminder that all that was enjoyed there might be repeated this year with a thousandfold increase. It was all so new to Santa Rosa last year, all so different from anything ever known or experienced here, that the half was not made of the opportunity, and with the repetition of the festival this year the citizens have resolved to leave nothing undone to add to its attractiveness.

With more system and general order have the preparations been carried on. Over twice as much money will be spent, and the magnitude of the result will be in direct ratio with the amount of time, money and interest that have been expended. Timely and well-organized effort on the part of Director-General Hardin and his large and capable staff of willing workers has produced a lively interest in the event that has not stopped at outlying towns and counties, but extended even to San Francisco.

The musical features of the programme will not be neglected, and the visitors will hear something unusually fine in the line of vocal and instrumental music. The concert, under the direction of Mrs. Alice Reed, promises to be a feature calculated to please the most carping critic.

The directors of the carnival held an important meeting last evening and the several committees were called upon for reports. Miss Elliott of the flower committee gave a detailed statement of the display to be made in the floral hall. The idea of securing a large tent for additional space was abandoned. Besides Ridgeway Hall, which has been secured, the question of getting Kronk's Park was discussed and finally deferred for future consideration.

Thomas P. Keegan, chairman of the parade committee, reported a large number of entries. It was decided that a design representing the firm name or business in flowers on a float, carriage or other vehicle would be admissible. A notice was given out to all who wished to participate to send in their names as soon as possible.

A feature of the parade will be two huge steers from the northern end of the county, to be lavishly decorated with poppies or other flowers, all of a kind, with a circular frame for seats for a number of flower girls, who will ride upon the animals' backs after the fashion of elephant riding in the Orient. The steers are very gentle and will be a unique feature of the parade.

There will be a bicycle drill and parade on Thursday forenoon. All the wheels are to be decorated with flowers. This will be the largest collection of wheels ever seen in the county at one time.

Several thousand Japanese lanterns have been engaged for street decorations; in fact, the street decorations are to be of the most attractive character. Many of the merchants are securing flowers from every direction, and the business streets will present a splendid appearance.

The carnival will open with an exhibition of fruits and flowers. The Queen and her retinue will be present, and the ceremonies will be conducted by her Majesty.

The grand floral procession of decorated floats, carriages, carts, wagons, bicycles, equestrians, etc., will come off on Wednesday, the 9th, to be immediately followed by the great battle of roses and bicycle races. On Thursday evening there will be an illustrated concert by Roncovieri's celebrated band; on Friday field-day exercises, and in the evening the festival will conclude with the grand carnival ball. There will be dancing in floral costumes, and other novel and unique features will be included.

SAN JOSE'S CARNIVAL.

Interesting Features Being Prepared by the Floral Society.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 27.—At a meeting of the Santa Clara County Floral Society this afternoon arrangements were completed for the Rose Fair, which is to be held in this city from the 1st to the 4th of May.

Each evening there will be a war of roses and dancing will take place in an adjoining hall. Miss Shipley of San Francisco will render several cornet solos every evening and an orchestra will furnish music during the entire fair.

One of the principal attractions will be a floral electric tower in the center of the fair. It will be built entirely of flowers and be lighted with vari-colored electric lights. Under the tower will be an illuminated fountain. At the meeting to-day many fine specimens of flowers were exhibited.

Miss Grace Howard will be queen of the fair, and Friday evening the crowning of the queen will take place.

The event will be under the management of the following officers of the society: Mrs. J. H. Stark, president; Mrs. J. F. Thompson, vice-president; Mrs. R. B. Dunlop, florist; Mrs. M. Pillott, secretary; Mrs. D. C. Vestal, treasurer; Mrs. J. R. Bailey, librarian.

WILL NOT SELL TO AN ALIEN.

Why the Government Refused Captain Irving's Bid for the Hassler.

TACOMA, WASH., April 27.—When the Government Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer Hassler, which has been at work on the coast twenty years, was offered for sale here the other day, Captain John Irving of Victoria, B. C., was the highest bidder at a low figure—\$6250. The Treasury Department has rejected the bid, but on entirely unexpected and peculiar grounds. Word received here to-day from Wash-

ington City states that under no circumstances, whether the bid was high or low, would a vessel of this Government be sold to aliens. Irving was formerly a citizen of this country, but recently is said to have declared allegiance to Queen Victoria. Irving was formerly manager on Puget Sound for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. It is understood he intended to run the Hassler between the Sound and Mexican ports.

TRAGEDY NEAR SUMPTER.

The Bodies of a Woman and Her Two Babies Found in Powder River.

BAKER CITY, OR., April 27.—Near the town of Sumpter, twenty-five miles from here, an awful double murder and suicide occurred last night. At an early hour this morning the dead bodies of Mrs. Ernest Maywaldt and her two children, aged 2 and 18 months respectively were found in Powder River. They were last seen yesterday afternoon, and were missed at 8 o'clock last evening. A searching party was organized and was out all night, but the terrible discovery was not made until this morning.

It is said the woman was driven to desperation by the ill treatment of her husband, who drank to excess, and while intoxicated was cruel and abusive. She chose death to such a life, and took her two babes with her to a watery grave. The coroner left to hold an inquest on the bodies.

HE DIED NEAR SEATTLE.

The Career of Ansel White Is Finally Traced to the Grave.

The Inheritance Which He Never Received Will Be Divided Among His Relatives.

SEATTLE, WASH., April 27.—A special to the Post-Intelligencer from Port Angeles, Wash., says:

Ansel White, the man referred to in the Post-Intelligencer's dispatch of April 25 as being heir to an estate valued at \$4,000,000, has been traced to this county, where he died in May, 1888, on his ranch, located between this city and Dungeness.

It was stated in the papers it was supposed that one of those unknown bodies found floating in the San Francisco Bay was that of Ansel White, yet during the past two years W. Pierpont White, a son of Ansel White's nephew, has been searching for the lost heir, or for conclusive evidence of his death.

He was traced from his home in Utica, N. Y., to Missouri and thence to California, where all trace of him was lost.

The nephew then advertised in the papers, and, from a description contained in the Post-Intelligencer, C. F. Clapp of Seattle recognized in Ansel White a rancher of Dungeness, whose place was next to that owned by Hon. Smith Troy. He immediately telegraphed this information to Mr. White at San Francisco, and that gentleman came to Port Angeles for the purpose of meeting County Auditor John W. Troy, who, for many years, was a neighbor of Ansel White.

The identity of the dead man was fully established during the conversation between these gentlemen, for Mr. Troy recalled many circumstances which White had spoken of as having occurred during his early life as, for instance, the fact of his being a schoolmate of ex-Governor Seymour of New York, and Pierpont White was so confident that he had at last succeeded in tracing the missing heir to his grave that he left at once for New York, and stated before leaving that within two weeks two attorneys would be sent from New York to this city, whose mission it would be to secure legal and conclusive data in order that the will might be again probated and the \$4,000,000 divided among the sixteen heirs, who have been waiting for fifteen years for the information now obtained.

Ansel White had lived for twenty years on his farm east of this city, and at the time of his death he was 76 years of age. He was a single man, living alone, and was exceedingly eccentric, yet he was well informed, especially on the political questions of the day. Just prior to his death he had sold his farm at a nominal price, retaining a life interest in it, and at the time he died was supposed to have in his possession a considerable sum of money, yet none was ever found, and the neighbors were compelled to sell his personal effects in order to pay his funeral expenses.

SCHWEINFURTH IN JAIL.

Raid of the Sheriff on the Den of the Pretended "Messiah."

Grand Jury Indictments Returned Against the Leader of the "Heaven."

ROCKFORD, ILL., April 27.—The Grand Jury, after an investigation of a week, returned three indictments to-day against George Jacob Schweinfurth, the pretended "Messiah," who lives near this city, charging him with living openly with Mary Waldon, Isabel Tuttle and Marguerite Teft Weldon. The women were also indicted. A capias was issued for Schweinfurth. The indictments caused general rejoicing among the people, who hope to break up the place.

Sheriff Oliver went to the "heaven" this afternoon with a warrant for the arrest of G. J. Schweinfurth, indicted by the Grand Jury. The alleged "Messiah" did not come out of the house for an hour after the arrival of the officers, but finally accepted service without resistance.

The Sheriff also had an execution to levy on his personal property on account of George W. Coudrey's \$50,000 judgment obtained in Chicago, but every door and window was kept closely locked and guarded and he was unable to get in to make the levy.

Schweinfurth was under arrest and in custody of the Sheriff in Rockford in six hours, but was finally bailed out, the bond being signed by the Weldons. The bond is only good until Monday morning, when Schweinfurth, Mary Waldon, Isabel Tuttle and Margaret Weldon will probably enter plea to the indictments returned against them. The investigation of the place has created a great sensation.

Harrison Not in Politics.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 27.—Benjamin Harrison has returned from Richmond, Ind., where he has been engaged in the Morrison will case. The Associated Press correspondent asked him if he had anything to say bearing on silver or other political questions. "Not a word," he said; "my head is full of other matters. I have no time nor disposition to talk on matters you suggest."

"Are you booked for any speeches on your proposed Eastern trip?"

"None whatever."

Is Your Blood Pure?

Not One in a Thousand can say "Yes"

Especially in Spring It Is Impure

And Clogs the Wheels of Life.
Now is the Time to Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best Spring Medicine.

If your blood is pure, you will be well. You will be strong, vigorous, full of life and ambition; you will have a good appetite and good digestion; your sleep will be sound and refreshing; your nerves will be strong. You will have little need to fear disease in any form if your blood is pure and you keep it so.

But how few can say that their blood is pure! How many people are suffering daily from the consequences of impure blood!

Men are afflicted with rheumatism, catarrh, scrofula eruptions. Women are troubled with nervousness, sleeplessness, headache, indigestion. Children are victims of a great variety of diseases. And everywhere, especially in the spring, we see the evidence of languor, lassitude and lack of vitality, and hear complaints of weakness and tired feeling.

The reason is found in the fact that the blood is not pure. The blood is the current of life, support of the organs and muscles, the feeder of the nerves.

If it is pure, rich and healthy, it supplies all the nourishment and consequently all the strength the nerves and muscles need, and the result is perfect health. All this is to be had simply by taking

Now is the time to see that your blood is pure, and to make it pure and give it richness and vitality and the life and strength-giving properties which are required, nothing can equal Hood's Sarsaparilla, the only true blood purifier before the people.

Why have the sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla continued to increase year after year? Why does it have a record of cures absolutely unequalled in the history of medicine? Because Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. Therefore, it is the medicine you need.

It will give you pure, rich, red blood and strong nerves.

It will overcome that tired feeling, create an appetite, give sweet, refreshing sleep and make you strong.

Is not this exactly what you want? Then take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

It is the best spring medicine because it is the best blood purifier.

"I had the grip and was so weak I could hardly walk. It took all my strength, aided by a cane, to get to the store to get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon after I began taking it my appetite returned, and after three bottles I was in better health than ever. I take Hood's Sarsaparilla in the spring and fall to purify my blood and to keep in good condition." J. C. BRECKEN, Davenport, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Only True Blood Purifier Prominently in the Public Eye.

IS WON BY THE REBELS.

Fierce Battle, in Which the Spanish Soldiers Are Defeated.

During the Furious Conflict Several Hundred Are Killed on Either Side.

GAINESVILLE, FLA., April 27.—A letter has been received here from one of the camps of Cuban insurgents. It was written to a friend in this city by Captain Hanna, the Pennsylvanian in command of an independent company of American volunteers from the insurgent camp near Puerto Principe, Cuba, April 20. He says:

"After many days of battle we are in sight of Puerto Principe. We left Camp Liberty on the morning of April 14 and proceeded all day without noteworthy interference. Next morning we broke camp at 5:30 o'clock. About noon our advance guard was fired upon by Spanish guerrillas under command of Captain Ballabao, who mistook our advance guard for small bands of insurgents. Our main command came on a double quick, and when Captain Ballabao saw how strong our forces were he promptly surrendered. We captured fifty-five with their arms and equipments, losing three men killed and seven wounded."

"We again took the march, camping at 4 p. m. During the night our spies brought word that the Spaniards were out in force about six miles to the front and intended to give us battle in the morning. Colonel Artino, who was in command, ordered us to advance and surprise them, but we found them drawn up in line of battle and ready to receive us. By this time it was almost daybreak. We soon found that they outnumbered us two to one. My company, together with Companies B, C and D, were sent at the Spaniards' center, Companies E, F and G were sent against their left and Companies I and K and the Texas Rangers were sent to break through their right, if possible."

"Though battery and troops of cavalry were posted with us, my company had the honor of leading the charge. Our Gatling gun had havoc among their ranks. The enemy held their fire until we were within 100 yards of them, when they opened a deadly fusillade, doing much damage to our ranks and staggering us. We soon rallied and in a moment were among them. Our Winchester soon did the work and the Spaniards were flying from before us. They rallied and tried to dislodge us, but having the advantage we held our own, driving them back in confusion. Again they charged, but each time they were repulsed with heavy loss."

"On the right the Rangers were as successful as ourselves, but on the left our forces were having a hand-to-hand conflict. We went to their relief and the victory was soon ours. Out of 1800 men we lost 235 killed and wounded. Our colonel was killed, together with two captains and eight lieutenants, one captain being among the Rangers."

"We came in sight of Puerto Principe on the 19th. We have been harassed by the enemy constantly on the march. We expect to be re-enforced by two regiments of infantry to-morrow, when we will attack Puerto Principe, which is defended by a large force of Spaniards. In our battles we secured a supply of ammunition and arms, with a large stock of supplies. From the prisoners we have learned that the enemy were engaged consisted of the Second and Fifth battalions of Spain and an infantry regiment of the regular army of Cuba. We are receiving help from the United States daily, and, as every Cuban in the insurgent ranks has entered with the expectation to win, we are hopeful."

Record of a Suicide.

OMAHA, NEB., April 27.—Sidney Smith, who committed suicide at Rawlins, Wyo., during the night, was formerly a prominent figure in Omaha. He was at one time president of the National Association of Architects. Three years ago he committed several forgeries and fled to Toronto, where he committed bigamy, was arrested and brought back to Omaha. He was sentenced to a term in the State prison, and after completing his sentence is removed to Seattle.

MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN.

Prominent Men and Others Are Accused of the Crime.

GUTHRIE, O. T., April 27.—A big sensation has been caused here by the arrest last night of W. H. Thorne, the president of the leading investment company, and O. C. Zeley, a prominent contractor, on a charge of murdering Frank Ledgers, a young Englishman. His body was found in the river last September, and the cause of his death remained a mystery until the English Government sent a detective here a few weeks ago. Besides these two men he has arrested William Knowles, a policeman, and Frank Thorpe, a negro porter of a notorious resort, and charged them with being implicated in the murder. A watch and considerable loose change was found in Ledgers' pockets, which allayed suspicion of robbery, but several thousand dollars which Ledgers brought from England was never found. Thorne, whom he had known in England, it is alleged, wanted him out of

ISOLATING INVADERS.

Nicaraguans in Retreat
From the British
at Corinto.

MAY BURN THE BRIDGES.

Further Complications in the
Attempt to Forcibly Col-
lect Indemnity.

WARSHIPS READY TO BOMBARD.

It Is Probable That the United
States May Be Forced Into
the Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—The events of the day in diplomatic circles here were the landing of the British troops at Corinto, the abandonment of the town by the native officials and the population, and the shrewd move of the Nicaraguans in declaring Corinto a closed port. The first news of the great event came in the afternoon. Dr. Guzman had been waiting for several hours at the State Department to see Secretary Gresham. He was in a fever of anxiety and in the absence of news from his own Government came to learn what the department had received as to the British movements at Corinto. He was unable to see the Secretary this morning, as Mr. Gresham had been suffering from a severe toothache and was obliged to spend some time in a dentist's chair. At noon the Minister returned to his home from luncheon and found there two telegrams from his Government forwarded from San Juan del Sur, the Nicaraguan cable port about 125 miles south of Corinto. The first cablegram stated that the British troops had landed at Corinto and that the British flag was flying over the town, which had been deserted by the Nicaraguan officials and the native inhabitants.

The second cablegram showed that the authorities had gone to San Juan del Sur, cutting the wires connecting the cable port with Corinto so that the British forces at the latter place could not communicate with their home Government except by sending a boat to the cable station. The main body of the Nicaraguans, who had abandoned Corinto, had crossed a lagoon which separates the town from the mainland, and had strongly entrenched themselves. This information was promptly communicated to the State Department.

Dr. Guzman, who has been in ill-health and has suffered so much from the nervous strain of the last few weeks as to be obliged to take to his bed this afternoon, would not do so until he had gone through the rain to see Secretary Gresham, and officially communicate the substance of his cablegram to him. The news, it was apparent, was not expected by the State Department, which had never believed that the Nicaraguans would go to the length of permitting the occupation of Corinto in preference to paying the indemnity. That the only difficulty in the way of a speedy settlement of the trouble was that arising from the trouble experienced by the Nicaraguan Government in raising the money hastily, and that the department informed in the absence of this point when only satisfied of the position of the Nicaraguans to comply with the terms of the ultimatum otherwise, had never been doubted by the department.

For this reason the first reports of the occupation of Corinto received at the department from unofficial sources were discredited and doubts expressed as to their accuracy. The Secretary had been unable to obtain definite information from his own agents as to the action of the British probably for the reason that Mr. Baker, our Minister to Nicaragua, is not at present in that country and there is no charge at Managua. There is a consular agent at Corinto, Henry Palazzo, but he is not an American, and could scarcely be relied upon in a matter of this kind to keep the department informed in the absence of express orders. The situation at Corinto is now regarded as ominous of serious trouble, for the dispatches indicate that the Nicaraguans are disposed to resist any further advance by the British.

The information reaching here is to the effect that the Nicaraguans may further isolate the British at Corinto by burning the bridges across the lagoon separating the town from the mainland. The British position is said to be very bad from a strategic standpoint.

The town is practically on an island, being separated from the mainland by a stretch of marshy ground. This is traversed by bridges, and without them Corinto is cut off from the shore. The Nicaraguans have retired to the shore end of the bridges, and those well informed on the situation believe that if the British make any movement to cross the lagoon the bridges will be burned and the little band of Nicaraguan troops will make a stand against further encroachments. The British are evidently apprehensive of trouble on this score, as indicated by the cablegrams from Colon showing that the three vessels, the Royal Arthur, the Wild Swan and the Satellite, have been so placed as to command the town with their guns. It is probable that this disposition has been made so as to insure the occupying forces, numbering about 400 armed men, from an attack from the Nicaraguans rather than with any deliberate purpose of bombarding the town, for there is no evidence that the British desire to advance into the interior at present, and it was certainly not a part of the original programme of operations as made known to our Government to bombard the place.

The news of the situation at Corinto created a commotion here, and particularly in the State Department. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, had not received confirmation from the Foreign Office of the British occupation of Corinto up to the close of the embassy at 3 o'clock. The embassy did not expect

direct information from London, as it is said the Foreign Office has no occasion to communicate with the British representative at Washington.

There can be no doubt that the action of the Nicaraguan Government in declaring Corinto a closed port has seriously complicated the most troublesome question, and even if there is no resort to hostilities at present, it opens a prospect of alarming events in the future, which may, and in fact, are even regarded as likely to involve the United States directly in the affair, in spite of the earnest disposition of the administration to avoid the entanglement. The action means that no goods can now be entered at Corinto, a port which has heretofore received over half of the imports into the country, without violating the national law of Nicaragua. The British may collect duties if any goods enter the place, but the latter would be liable to seize the moment they crossed the British lines into the interior. They must do this to find a market, for the coast, being unhealthy, is thinly populated, and the great consuming class of the population lives in the interior.

The first effect of the decree closing the port, therefore, will probably be to divert nearly all if not the entire import trade of the place to San Juan del Sur, or perhaps Realajo, a seaport near by, for it is improbable that many merchants will take the chances of getting their goods into Nicaragua through the British lines under the circumstances. In this case the length of the stay of the British at Corinto is problematical, conditional as it is upon collecting enough revenue from customs to make good the indemnity demanded. But another consideration arises at this point, for our Government has been assured that the occupation will not be permanent, and indeed the first paragraph of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty expressly pledges Great Britain against any occupation of Nicaraguan territory. So the problem will arise how to collect the indemnity within a reasonable time. This may be settled summarily by simply extending the occupation and blockade beyond Corinto, so as to include all of the Pacific ports of Nicaragua. From the disposition shown by the Nicaraguans at present this can be done only by force and is likely to add very largely to the expense incurred in the collection of the indemnity, which items will surely be added by the British to the original sum.

This course, moreover, will seriously embarrass the commerce of the United States, and on this point Great Britain has given Secretary Gresham certain assurances of the manner in which the British may be sure of attaining their ends by a prompt declaration of war and an invasion of Nicaragua, involving the capture of the capital, Managua, and the imposition upon the Nicaraguans of the British terms as the price of peace.

It may be that the British government will be driven to the latter course in the interest of trade, our own as well as that of her own merchants, which she is bound to safeguard. If goods entered at Corinto after payment of duty to the British occupants should be seized in the interior the owners, British or American, would have every claim for reparation. The only question is as to whose duty it would be to secure this; whether the United States would feel bound to intervene in the case of an American merchant in such case and therein lies one of the factors which may involve our country directly in the dispute. It has been asserted as a hard-and-fast rule of international law that duties cannot be twice collected, and our Government has taken an advanced position on this question.

At one time, when the diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Mexico were interrupted and a revolutionary movement was in progress in the latter country, a British ship entering one of the revolutionary ports of Mexico paid duties upon her goods to the insurgents. Afterward the Mexican Government again assessed the duties upon the same goods, holding that the insurgents had no authority to recognize it. The British Minister, Sir Edward Thornton, appealed to our country, Great Britain having no representative in Mexico, to secure the release of the goods from this imposition. We acted very promptly and obliged the Mexicans to release the goods and to acknowledge the principle that duties cannot be twice levied. This case differs in many important features from the present one from the closure of Corinto and it is difficult to ascertain the application of international law in this case, although the general broad principle would seem to be similar.

ATTITUDE OF GRESHAM.

Satisfied That England Will Not Permanently Occupy Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Three days ago Secretary Gresham stated to an intimate friend that England's claim against Nicaragua was a just one, and that the United States Government would not interfere. He said that this Government had a perfect understanding with Great Britain, and that the latter had agreed to retire its troops from Nicaragua as soon as the \$75,000 was collected.

At this time Secretary Gresham believed and stated his belief that the Nicaraguans would pay the indemnity, though they might have to borrow the money to do so. It is a ridiculous fact that they have enough money in the treasury to pay the claim, were they willing to do so. Secretary Gresham further stated that the United States had purposely kept its warships away from Corinto, so as not to become involved in the quarrel. At the same time it was deemed expedient to have the vessel stationed within a few days' sail of Corinto to be ready in an emergency, and the Monterey was ordered to Callao. Mr. Gresham stated his belief that Great Britain would keep her promise not to permanently occupy Nicaraguan territory. In view of these circumstances the President and his Cabinet have not been worrying over Nicaraguan affairs, for they have trouble enough in store for the future in dealing with the Venezuelan matter. From the statements made by Secretary Gresham to his friend he regards the Venezuelan controversy as a very serious matter. He announced positively that the Government would not tolerate the occupancy or acquisition of one foot of Venezuelan territory by the British, and that full instructions had been sent to Ambassador Bayard.

Secretary Gresham intimated that the expectation of serious trouble over Venezuela was one reason why the United States would not interfere in the Nicaraguan imbroglio. He said this Government wished to avoid being placed in a meddlesome or presumptuous attitude in affairs between Great Britain and South American countries, especially when there was at least some warrant for the former's demands for indemnity against Nicaragua.

CLOSING OF THE PORT.

Steamship Agents Notified to Steer Freight Away From Corinto.

COLON, COLOMBIA, April 27.—The Nicaraguan Government, in view of the occupation of Corinto by the British forces under Admiral Stephenson for the purpose of collecting customs revenues

at that port to satisfy the demands of Great Britain for an indemnity for the expulsion of Consul Hatch and other British subjects from Bluefields, has decreed the closing of the port. On account of this action of the Government, the Panama Railway Company has issued notice to the agents of the various steamship lines, whose vessels run to the isthmus, notifying them of the close of Corinto, in order that they may take the necessary action to protect freight and passengers en route for Corinto.

PRESIDENT ZELAYA'S MESSAGE.

Protests Before All Nations of the British Outrage.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 28.—The Associated Press yesterday cabled President Zelaya of Nicaragua, asking for an expression of opinion as to the situation in that country. Shortly after midnight the following reply was received:

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, April 27.—Associated Press, New York: Nicaragua protests before all nations against the outrage which Great Britain inflicts upon her by the military occupation of the port of Corinto, in order to seize from her by force a sum of money which is not owed, in absolute disregard of international laws and of the dictates of right, justice and equity. Nicaragua, although counting upon the sympathy of all, as she is powerless to oppose the oppressor, is ready to submit the case without fear, bawling her smallness and her weakness.

DAMAGES ARE DEMANDED.

Sworn Statements Relating to
Outrages Perpetrated at
Honolulu.

Imprisoned Americans Who Have
Just Cause of Complaint for
Imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—United States Minister Willis at Honolulu has transmitted to Secretary Gresham a number of statements, sworn to before Consul-General Mills, of American citizens who were arrested by the Hawaiian Government for complicity in the rebellion and were permitted to leave Hawaii only under promise not to return during their lifetime.

Claims for damages were made in each case and are included in the statements. The names of these Americans are:

P. M. Rodney, born in 1849 in Dutchess County, N. Y., late manager of the daily Holomua in Honolulu, who claims \$50,000 damages.

H. A. Tuen, born in Stamford, Conn., a painter, customs-house inspector and Chief of Police under the Provisional Government, who claims \$5 per day during imprisonment and exemplary damages.

James Durel, born in New Orleans in 1858, shopkeeper, damages \$25,000.

John Ross, born in Scotland, naturalized in New York, planter, damages \$100,000.

Additional Pensions Granted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Pensions have been granted as follows:

California: Original—John Bradley, National Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles; George Bell, Vallejo; Henry Clinton, Santa Ana; Benjamin Piper, San Jose; Augustus P. Williams, Oakland. Original widows—Hannah P. Sampson, San Diego; Almira Proctor, Saratoga, Santa Clara County.

Oregon: Original—Joseph B. Richardson, Glendale, Lane County. Additional—Goodman Noble, Medford, Jackson County. Washington: Original—Christopher Doyle, Renton, King County. Increase—Jacob Dumond, Dayton, Columbia County.

Sails From Messina.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—The warship San Francisco, which was ordered to the Asiatic coast of the Mediterranean to protect American missionaries, has sailed from Messina to Naples. Her return to a European port is taken to mean that affairs are quiet on the Asiatic coast and that her presence is no longer necessary.

Trial of Captain Howgate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Judge Cox has set May 13 for the trial of Captain Howgate. Eleven indictments are pending against him.

GOES DOWN IN THE LAKE.

Foundering and Sinking of
the Steamer Sadie
Shepard.

Two of the Crew Deserted in the
Rush to Escape and One
Is Lost.

TOLEDO, OHIO, April 27.—The small steamer Sadie Shepard of Port Huron foundered and sank five miles northeast by east of Turtle Light, just outside of Maumee Bay, this afternoon. The vessel had a load of salt from Marine City to Toledo, and carried a crew of seven men. It is thought that they are all safe except one man, who is not yet accounted for. There have been heavy winds on Lake Erie for two days, and the Sadie Shepard had a very rough passage across the head of the lake.

While about half way between Monroe and Turtle light her machinery broke down, and shortly afterward she was swamped by the heavy sea. The first news of the wreck was received here in the shape of a message from Vienna, Mich., signed by the captain of the vessel and asking for help to be sent into the lake, as there were still two men on board. The tug Roy was sent out and found the engineer, Albert Hamlin, floating on the deckboards and nearly exhausted by cold and exposure.

Hamlin was in such a mental state that he was not able to give a very coherent account of what happened, further as to the vessel. He says that the captain and four of the crew left the sinking craft in the yawl, but does not explain why all of the men were not taken and he and a seaman named Elmer Brown left on board.

Brown put on a life-preserver and jumped overboard, and it is feared that he was drowned. It is presumed that the men who left the wreck in the yawl were saved though nothing definite has yet been learned from Vienna. The Shepard is lying in about twenty-five feet of water.

Reward for the Assassin.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 27.—Edward P. Dadd, prosecuting attorney of Burlington County, has offered a reward of \$250 for information leading to the conviction of the person who made the murderous assault upon Mrs. Parnell.

HIS MEMORY HONORED.

Varied Observance of
the Anniversary of
Grant's Birth.

GREATEST OF GENERALS.

Soldiers and Statesmen Join
in Paying Tributes to
His Worth.

TELLING SPEECHES ARE MADE.

Prominent Men of the Leading
Eastern Cities Unite in
Public Praise.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 27.—The birthday of General Grant was observed here to-day more generally than ever before. The presence of Mrs. Grant and of Mrs. Sartoris added interest to the ceremonies held in the Auditorium to-night under the auspices of the Chicago Press Club. Orations on Grant were delivered by Luther Laffin Mills of Chicago and General O. O. Howard, and military exercises and martial songs completed the programme, which was carried out in the presence of about 4000 people.

The Marquette Club celebrated the anniversary by an elaborate banquet held at the Auditorium. President Dewitt of the club made a happy address, and Mr. Boutelle evoked frequent cheers from his audience as he narrated the career of Grant and recounted his military achievements.

William Warner of Missouri, ex-commander of the Grand Army, came next with a speech on "American Patriotism."

Francis X. Schoonmaker of New York spoke at some length on "The Party of the Republican party since the close of the war. Charles L. Holstein of Indiana came next with a reply to the toast of "The Volunteer Soldier," and Rev. Frank Gunsaulus of Chicago brought the formal exercises of the evening to a close by reading an original poem on Grant.

This afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris held a reception at the Auditorium Hotel, greeting the members of the Grand Army, who called in large numbers. Mrs. Grant and her party will return to Washington to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock.

BOSTON, Mass., April 27.—Two hundred and fifty members of the Middlesex Club, presided over by ex-Governor Brackett, celebrated to-night at Young's Hotel the anniversary of Grant's birthday.

General Horace Porter was the first speaker. He gave a dramatic and historical recital of General Grant's war and civic career.

Congressman Taylor from Ohio spoke on the glory of his State and her vindication of the principles of McKinley.

Congressman William A. Smith of Tennessee, the next speaker, reverted to Grant's policy in Santo Domingo, and taking the news from Nicaragua as text, made a plea for the Monroe doctrine.

Senator Pritchard of North Carolina was the next speaker, his references to the progress of the South under the Republican regime being one of the features of the meeting.

GALENA, ILL., April 27.—Galena paid homage to-day to the memory of her great soldier-citizen, Grant. The city was in gala attire. Flags floated from all public buildings, and every private house and business block was decked in flags and bunting.

The exercises of the day began at 2 o'clock, when a special train arrived from Chicago bearing Hon. Henry D. Estabrook of Omaha, the orator of the day; H. H. Kohlsaat, Thomas Nast, Melville E. Stone and others. A parade formed at the Illinois Central station and moved to Turner Hall. The column was headed by Dr. F. Fowler, grand marshal, with forty mounted aids and G. A. R., Union Veterans' Legion, Company M, Illinois National Guards, and civic organizations were in line.

At Turner Hall J. R. Brown, president of the day, introduced the proceedings with a short speech. Rev. George D. Lindsay, the chaplain, offered prayer. Judge C. C. Kohlsaat of Chicago made a short address, presenting to the city of Galena, in behalf of H. H. Kohlsaat, the painting, "Peace in Union," by Thomas Nast, picturing the scene of Lee's surrender. Mayor Birmingham responded for the city. The painting is to hang in Grant Memorial Hall, in the Public Library building. Hon. Henry D. Estabrook of Omaha delivered the oration of the day.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 27.—The eighth annual banquet of the Banquet Association in commemoration of the birthday of General Grant was given in the Hotel Waldorf to-night. The event was of more than usual interest on account of the near approach to completion of the Grant monument in Riverside Park.

General Charles H. Collis presided. Among those at the principal table with him were General M. Schofield, ex-Governor Cameron of Virginia, Colonel F. D. Grant, Henry E. Howland, General Nelson A. Miles and General G. M. Dodge. General Miles responded to the toast, "Grant with the Army of the Potomac." He paid a touching tribute to Grant, and said he was the greatest general who ever lived in this or any time.

Ex-Governor W. E. Cameron of Virginia responded to the toast, "Grant Before Appomattox; After Appomattox, the Friend of Confederate Soldiers." He said in part: "There was a time when in the North as well as the South Grant's ability as a general and his magnitude as a man were alike misunderstood. But happy is he to whom increasing knowledge deepens the respect and broadens the admiration."

Referring to the close of the war, the speaker said: "No terms were required of them save disarmament and a pledge against renewed hostility. No sacrifice was demanded which might have wounded the most delicate sense of honor. And by such gentle methods it was that Grant, after subduing the martial ability, conquered the gratitude of the confederation."

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 27.—The American Republican Club gave its annual dinner to-night in honor of the birthday of General U. S. Grant. Congressman John Dalzell was toastmaster. The speakers were: Senator W. B. Allison of Iowa, Congressman William P. Hepburn of Iowa and Congressman Charles S. Grosvenor of Ohio.

Mr. Hepburn responded to the toast, "The Republican Party," devoting his remarks to the tariff legislation enacted by the Republicans and its effect upon the

field of labor and the industrial life of the country.

"Two Years of Democratic Administration" was the subject taken by Congressman Grosvenor. He severely arraigned the President and his Cabinet for their course in matters of state, and roundly condemned the recent Congress for its inactivity and the numerous scandals which it originated.

Senator Allison responded to the toast "Grant," giving an eloquent review of the career and character of the general and statesman. The Iowa Senator refrained from discussing political matters except as pertaining to General Grant's career.

KILLED A WIFE BEATER.

Robert Luscomb of Milwaukee Shoots His Wife's Husband.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 27.—Emil Sanger, a brother of Walter Sanger, was shot and killed by Robert Luscomb, ex-City Attorney, at a late hour to-night and Luscomb is in jail. Sanger's wife is a sister of Luscomb.

To-night she sought shelter in Luscomb's house, claiming that her husband had ill-treated her. Sanger went to Luscomb's house, sought admission, and thereupon, Luscomb shot him through the plateglass door with a double-barreled shotgun. The charge entered Sanger's head, killing him instantly.

Mr. Luscomb says that Sanger came to his house at 11:45 to-night and began kicking the door. As he (Sanger) had warned his wife that he would kill her if she went to Luscomb's he was afraid for his own and his sister's safety and he fired.

Mr. Luscomb says Mrs. Sanger has suffered the harshest kind of treatment from her husband and is now under the care of a doctor. Mrs. Sanger's body is in black and blue from the beatings her husband has given her and she has been under a doctor's care for several days.

Emil Sanger is the president of the Sanger Sons Company, manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds, and is the well-known bicycle rider's elder brother. Luscomb is the son of one of Milwaukee's oldest and best-known families and is a leading lawyer with a large practice.

FOR SOME WESTERN MAN.

Crisp Speaks of the Next
Choice of the Democrats
for President.

At the Same Time He Sets Forth
His Views on the Silver
Question.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 27.—A special to the Times from Atlanta, Ga., says: Speaker Crisp, who is at his home in Atlanta, in an interview with a correspondent to-day, declared for the free coinage of silver, and gave it as his opinion that the Democrats should nominate a Western man for the Presidency. In the course of the interview, which is quite lengthy, Mr. Crisp says, among other things:

"There should never have been any doubt as to my position on this question. I made a speech for free silver ten years ago, before anybody but politicians had considered it. I stand to what I then said, and I have never varied."

"The disposition of the tariff clears the way for the settlement of the silver question. That question is now fully before us."

"Will it be the issue before the people next year?"

"It will," said he; "and in such a way that it must be settled directly—not by subterfuge or evasion, but openly, so the people may understand it. The majority of American people in both political parties are in favor of the restoration of the free coinage of silver. They are to-day behind the free silver movement, and will push it on to success and have free silver re-established to its old equality with gold."

"In the next campaign the rehabilitation of silver will be the main and controlling issue upon which the Democracy will appeal to the people. The platform to be adopted in 1896 should declare for the free coinage of silver direct with a set of principles responding to the demands of the common people. We should select a good man with a record identified with the nominal sentiment that now controls the party. The only fear I have is not that people are not in favor of free silver, but that the free silver people, who are in the majority, may divide into factions."

"I am," concluded Mr. Crisp, "in favor of the free coinage of silver, as I have always been, and the Democratic voters will declare for it next year. The talk of Mr. Cleveland for a third term, under any conditions, has no basis. The people will not make that break in the record. His views on the financial question are not shared by the people."

HURLED FROM A PRECIPICE.

A Ledge of Rock Given Way and Causes Several Deaths.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 27.—A special to the World from Cochocton, N. Y., says: John Rich, Sydney Burns, Annie Mitchell, Irene Tempest and Lora Long were standing on a ledge of rock 300 feet high, which overhung the park a little to the eastward of here, last night. Four feet from the outer edge of the rock was a horizontal crack which the oldest inhabitants say has always been there, and which no one thought rendered the ledge insecure.

The five young people felt the ledge giving way under their feet and tried to get off, but were too late. Irene Tempest managed to grasp the edge of a solid remnant of the rock and hung there for thirty minutes until help could reach her. The others were dead when the inhabitants reached the spot. Rich was impaled to the limb of a tree seventy-five feet from the ground.

One huge fragment of the rock rolled upon the tracks of the Erie Railway just after the Buffalo express passed.

Zella Sues George Gould.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 27.—The World to-morrow will say: Mrs. Rogezella Ruhman, better known as Zella Nicolaus, whose entanglement with the Gould family gave her widespread notoriety, has brought suit in the Hudson County Court at Jersey City against George J. Gould for \$50,000 damages. Counselor Simpson has the case in charge and bases his action on malicious prosecution.

Defended by His Mother.

FORT SCOTT, Kans., April 27.—The defense in the Streivit murder trial to-day made some very strong points. The prisoner's mother testified that her son was home on the afternoon of the murder and she discredited several of the strong points of the wife's confession.

Bloodhounds on a Murderer's Trail.

SIDNEY, Ohio, April 27.—Bloodhounds were to-day set upon the trail of Wife-murderer Purkelle. They were followed by a large number of men armed, but no trace of the fugitive has been discovered.

RATION OF SAILORS.

No Reason for the Many
Complaints Made
Lately.

JACK IS VERY WELL FED.

Stories of Insufficiency Are
Started by Those Deprived
of Pickings.

MANY FARE WORSE ON SHORE.

Naval Supplies Fixed by Congress
and Cannot Be Changed by
Any Officer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—The officials of the Navy Department are nettled by the frequent severe criticisms upon the insufficiency of the naval rations which emanate from the Pacific Coast ports.

The Secretary has no hesitation in ascribing them to the "bumboat" men and the keepers of shops patronized by sailors who have been deprived of handsome "pickings" from the sailors, by the enforcement of the order limiting the number of rations in a mess that may be commuted or turned into cash by the sailors and spent ashore.

The naval ration is fixed by an act of Congress and it is not within the power of any man, even of the Secretary of the Navy, to change it, either by increase or diminution. The naval officers assert that it is the most liberal of any furnished to the sailors of the naval powers and that a vast majority of the people of America are not as well supplied with good wholesome food as are our sailors. The ration as fixed by the law includes the following staples, all it is said, in sufficient quantity for any person: Bread, flour, pork, beef, preserved meat, beans, peas, rice, dried fruits, butter, tomatoes, coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, pickles, molasses, vinegar, fresh meat and vegetables.

When within reach of a market, the law is so construed as to permit a wide range of foods under these general heads. For instance, the sailor may have fresh bread or biscuit, under the head of flour. He may have cornmeal, hominy, oatmeal, rye and cracked wheat.

If he fires of beef and pork he may turn mutton, veal and poultry, or he can turn to canned beef and mutton, ham, bacon, sausage and fish.

Any kind of fresh vegetables the market affords may go on the mess table, and for dessert he can fall back on dried apple, peaches, raisins, currants, prunes, figs and dates.

But the sailor who still has an ungratified appetite may indulge it, for in every mess of twenty-four persons six rations may be commuted each day, involving \$1.80, which may be applied to the purchase of luxuries.

No distinction in persons is made in the issue of naval rations, and the admiral commanding the fleet receives the same rations, no more nor less, than the youngest apprentice aboard ship receives, and can receive only the same commutation for each ration.

The food supplied the ship from the market must be carefully inspected when brought aboard the ship, and to insure good quality and good cookery the captain tastes a sample of each meat cooked for the men.

No one can withhold the full ration from a sailor, and he has simply to go to "the mast" to have a complaint entered, and, if he persists, a board of three officers must be appointed to inquire into it and see that the law is complied with.

CORRESPONDENTS CHECKED.

Turkish Officials Refuse to Permit Them to Proceed.

BOSTON, Mass., April 27.—Advices received here by letter from Constantinople say: Two English newspaper correspondents recently arrived at Trebizonde from Constantinople with full passports to go to Erzeroum. The officials at Trebizonde refused to allow them to continue their journey. The English Consul demanded permission for them to go and this permission was refused and an indemnity of thirty Turkish liras (\$132) for each traveler demanded. The authorities telegraphed to Constantinople and the reply came back: "Pay the money, but do not permit the men to go on."

Indicted for Murder.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 27.—Mrs. Lizzie Williams, who killed her two children at the Park Hotel, has been indicted for murder in the first degree.

TEAS,

COFFEES,

SPICES.

BEST QUALITY. LOWEST PRICES.

TEAS - 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 and 50 cents per pound
COFFEES 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents per pound

A Guaranteed Saving of 25 Cents on
Each Dollar Purchase You Make at

Great American Importing

DEATH IN THE FLOOD.

Great Havoc Caused by the Bursting of a Dyke.

VILLAGES SWEEP AWAY.

Many Perish in the Pathway of the Relentless Torrent.

HUNDREDS MADE HOMELESS.

Immense Damage Done to French Provinces and the Loss Will Reach Ten Millions.

EPINAL, FRANCE, April 27.—The enormous reservoir near here burst to-day, inundating many villages in the district and drowning many people. So far thirty-eight bodies have been recovered. The damage to property is tremendous.

The Great Boussey dyke of the Epinal district of Vosges, it now appears, burst at 5 o'clock this morning. The cubic area of the dyke is 8,000,000 meters. A great rush of waters followed. It is impossible at this hour to get a correct estimate of the damage done or the number of lives lost, but from the number of bodies already found the indications are that the loss of life will be very heavy.

The railways in all directions are interrupted and a large number of villages are entirely flooded. In some places entire houses were swept away and large trees were torn up by the roots.

The reservoir was close to the village of Boussey and connected with the Canal de l'Est. The breach caused by the rush of water is over 100 meters broad.

Everything possible is being done to rescue the imperiled persons. Many families are still in danger. The authorities are also taking steps to provide relief for the homeless. Assistance and supplies will be sent from the nearest point.

LATER.—It seems the disaster caused by the bursting of the dyke at Boussey is more serious than was at first supposed. In a single commune, that of Xogney, seven kilometers from the scene of the disaster proper, twenty-three persons were drowned. At Nomoxy, eight bodies have been found.

Wherever the water flowed it destroyed everything in its path. The village of Boussey, with its extensive pisciculture establishments, has disappeared. The steep vertical banks of the Canal de l'Est burst and emptied a reach of water eleven kilometers long in the Aviere Valley, where the flood followed to Nomoxy, where it flowed into the River Moselle.

At Darnellues all the houses were destroyed and few were spared at Auxieres. Hundreds of families have been rendered homeless, and many who were asleep at the time lost even the bedclothes. The burst reservoir, which supplies the canal, is situated at Boussey and was formed by a dyke 500 meters long. It was built during the years from 1879 to 1884 and was strengthened in 1889.

It consisted of a wall of masonry twenty meters high and twenty meters thick at its base. The foundation was nine meters deep. The bed of the reservoir is of natural rock. The dyke was regularly inspected, and no signs of weakness have been detected since 1890.

The damage done by the floods was immense, and it is believed will amount to \$10,000,000.

WILL FAVOR FREE SILVER.

Illinois Democrats to Declare for the White Metal.

Good Progress Being Made in the Educational Campaign for the West.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 27.—The most sensational political development for many a day in Chicago, if not the entire West, was made public this afternoon. The coming Democratic State Convention in Illinois will, beyond all doubt, declare for free silver without an international agreement of any kind, and the movement is of such strength that other Western and Southern States will be prevented with great difficulty, if at all, from following the lead of Illinois. As a party, the Democrats of Illinois are doomed to disorganization. The authority for these statements is John Mayo Palmer, the corporation counsel of Chicago, a decided "goldbug," and a son of United States Senator Palmer, who has been leading the money fight of the administration in Illinois.

"The sentiment in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," says Palmer, "without international conference or agreement, seems to have taken complete possession of the Democratic of Illinois, outside of Cook County."

"I conferred with men of all shades of opinion upon the subject, with the Republicans as well as Democrats. I talked with the lookers-on see more of the game than the players. I met old friends and with whom I could talk confidentially and get the impression that while there is a very strong and respectable sentiment throughout the State in opposition to the currency theory, yet the opponents of 16 to 1 are without organization, apparently without any ambition to succeed, and are singularly silent, while the silver men are vigorous, active and aggressive."

"It seems to me utterly impossible that the opponents of 16 to 1 silver should take any part in the June convention to make any serious impression. The convention will, unquestionably, declare for 16 to 1 without conference with any nation."

"We who oppose that view, although there are some differences of opinion among us, will as a rule take no part in the convention, although in some counties delegations will be sent composed of leading men to represent both views, wholly irrespective of the sentiment in that particular locality."

"There has been a great deal of unnecessary personal irritation and controversy over this subject, which is very much to be deplored. There will be a good deal of talk about 'reading men out of the party.' The immediate effect of the expected declaration will be to disorganize the Democratic party in this State, if such a thing is possible."

"The ultimate effect, should the currency question be the prominent one of

1896, will be the reorganization of both parties on new lines. Those who, like myself, may be called Conservatives have a faint hope that we may be able to induce the convention in June to declare that it is inexpedient to draw party lines upon the silver question by a State convention, but I confess I have no very great confidence that we would be able to secure this. Unless the refusal of the Democrats to agree with me to take part in the convention shall lead the party elsewhere to believe that Democratic sentiment is not thoroughly represented by the convention, this declaration will have a very strong and powerful influence upon the parties in the Western and Southern States, but will not, I think, affect anything east of Ohio."

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 27.—United States Senator Cullom of Illinois, who arrived in this city to-day, said: "Silver sentiment is growing rapidly. The Republicans will settle the matter in the next Congress satisfactorily to the people. I think there will be a combination of Populists and Republicans which will control the House and elect whoever is a Republican candidate to the Senate. I am not looking for this nomination, as has been reported." The Senator is here to investigate harbors.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, April 27.—The Tribune has received a letter from Governor Rickards of Montana in which he says: "The forthcoming silver conference to be held in your city on May 15 promises to be a success far beyond our anticipations, and I, believe, prove an initial step in an aggressive educational campaign for free silver. I wish to extend to you my sincere thanks for the noble fight you are making in the interest of practical bimetalism in the columns of your able journal and the interest you have shown in the success of the conference."

Where Immorality Prevails. ST. LOUIS, MO., April 27.—A special to the Republic from Houston, Tex., says: The Grand Jury sent in a report to-day which is creating comment. It scores the Mayor and the Chief of Police for allowing disorderly houses, gambling dens, variety theaters, etc., and holds the Mayor responsible. The Chief of Police and his deputies were indicted for refusing to give information as to these places.

MILLIONS OF MELONS.

Georgia Finds More Profit in Them Now.

This is the center of the watermelon district, which covers an area of about 150 miles square, including the southwestern portion of this State and the northwestern portion of Florida, and when the season opens the freight department of the railroads in this section move their headquarters to Thomasville and the telegraph company sends down five extra operators to handle the increased business occasioned by the purchase and shipment of the crop. The seasons lasts about two months, beginning with July and ending with August, and last year between 7000 and 8000 carsloads were shipped outside the State, carrying an average of 1200 melons to a car, which makes a total of about 9,000,000 melons contributed to the Northern and Western appetites.

That the crop of the approaching season will be even greater than that of last year is indicated by the amazing fact that 52,000 pounds of seeds have already been sold at a single town of Monticello, and as my informant remarked:

"That's a right smart lot of them, when you come to consider that a watermelon seed don't weigh nothing."

I can obtain no complete report of the sales of seeds from any other town, but the dealers here tell me the demand is greater than ever before, and one grocer claims to have sold \$1500 worth this month. The watermelon business has become systematized during the last three or four years, and the profits are so great and so certain that one would think everybody would go into it. But there is a curious conservatism among the elder planters, and a prejudice against all innovations in agriculture and everything else, so that the old-fashioned people stick to cotton even at 5 cents a pound and look upon watermelon-raising as a degenerate Yankee trick. While it is true there are a few enterprising Yankees taught these people the profit in watermelons, a great many of the younger native farmers have gone into the business and done equally well. The first ripe melons that come in bring prices that are comparatively enormous, often \$200 a car, or from 15 to 20 cents each; but as they get more plenty the rates come down and about August 1, at the height of the season, farmers are lucky to get \$25 a car, although there is a fair profit even at that rate. The average for the year is about \$50 a car, and as an acre of good ground will produce several carloads it can be easily seen that there are many profitable crops. No agent will buy melons weighing less than eighteen pounds. The small ones, called "culls," are sold in the local market and fed to hogs and cattle, and the surplus of thousands of them are left to rot upon the ground.

The greatest item of expense in raising melons is to carry them to market. All the melons that are raised are either ground and plant the seeds and let the weeds down by going over the soil two or three times during the season with a small plow or a harrow, and then "pull" the weeds when the melons are ripe. Fifteen or \$20 an acre is ample to cover all possible expense, except the hauling, but they are so bulky and light that it takes several wagon-loads to fill a car, and most of the farms are a considerable distance from a railroad station.

It is a curious fact that the soil absolutely refuses to furnish two crops of melons in succession, and it never pays to plant the same field over and over again. The best results are obtained by alternating between corn, cotton and watermelons, making the latter crop every three years.—Thomasville (Fla.) letter to Chicago Record.

OAT AND DOG TEASER.

Electricity and a Bucket of Milk the Combination.

"I've got a great scheme," said an ingenious Orange County man. "There's no patent on it either. It is just a cat and dog teaser, and it beats anything I ever saw for the purpose. I got an old stove zinc and laid it on the ground near the back door."

"Then I put a wooden bucket of milk on the zinc. In the kitchen I've got a battery of two gallon cells and a four-inch coil, with an electric arc across it."

"The wire is connected to the zinc plate and the other terminals in a piece of metal in the milk."

"You just ought to see the effect. A cat comes along, smells the milk and goes for it. She just touches the wire with her whiskers and looks puzzled when the slight tingling shock is felt. Then she returns to the attack and touches her tongue to the surface of the milk. Her hair raises and she springs away from the pail and then turns to look back at it."

"I have seen the same cat take two shocks within a few minutes, and then she just wanted to try it again, but didn't dare to."

"With dogs it is different. The dog steps upon the zinc, licks his long tongue into the milk, and then throws a back at the battery. He just looks at the milk, but tucking his tail between his legs, streaks out of the yard as quickly as possible."

"If you want to try it you needn't use a whole pail of milk. Just take a crockery dish and it will answer just as well. It is cheap up our way, you know, and I took the first thing that came handy."—New York Sun.

WILLIAM'S SLY WORK.

Germany Is Arm and Arm With France and Russia.

IN FAR EAST POLITICS.

The Emperor Himself Is Responsible for the Turn of Events.

CHANGE OF A NATION'S POLICY.

In View of the Czar's Promises His Majesty Took the Reins in His Own Hands.

BERLIN, GERMANY, April 27.—The curious spectacle of Germany arm in arm politically with France and Russia in respect to the far East has completely taken the Germans aback. Germany has never been in such a position since before the war of 1870. According to trustworthy information the Emperor himself is responsible for this turn of events, and it must be admitted he made a score in the game of politics in view of the fact that France is acting in concert with Germany against the natural inclination, which is amply shown in the comments of the French newspapers, in which dissatisfaction is expressed at the French Government in entering into a combination with Germany.

The important part which the Emperor took in bringing about this situation is quite equal to his previous exploits on autocratic lines. Up to the middle of last week Germany's policy was non-intervention in the affairs of the far East unless her interests were directly interested, and an official statement at the end of the past week was to the effect that Germany would not interfere with the terms of peace imposed.

A sudden change, however, then occurred, for as a result of the interchange of telegrams between the Czar and Emperor William, through the intermediary of the Russian Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, his Majesty took the reins into his own hands and in view of certain expressions and half-implied promises made by the Czar directed a change in diplomatic action in consonance with the views of Russia.

The Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, was then away from Berlin visiting his estate at Schillingsfeld, and neither his advice nor that of Freiherr Marshal von Bieberstein, the Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was sought or given. Prince Hohenlohe in fact did not return to Berlin until last Wednesday and in the lobbies of the Reichstag on Tuesday it was rumored that his position was shaken and Count von Eulenbourg would probably replace him. The Chancellor is in failing health and unable to devote himself as steadily to his functions as previously. Nevertheless, his rumor of his resignation is erroneous, or at any rate premature.

The people of Berlin have been immensely entertained by the duel which has been proceeding between the Government and the Municipal Council of Berlin on the question of the anti-revolutionary bill. The facts are that the magistracy of Berlin resolved to petition the Reichstag against the bill and invited the Municipal Councilors to press their adhesion to the magistracy petition. Herr von Koeller, the Secretary of State for the Interior, however, stepped in and directed the provincial President of Brandenburg to command the magistracy to refrain from presenting the petition and from inviting the Municipal Councilors to join them. This was done, whereupon a meeting of the magistracy and Municipal Councilors was held, and it was then resolved to convolve a great meeting at this place of the city magistrates and municipal councilors from all parts of Germany on May 8. The support received since then promised that the meeting will be the occasion for an imposing demonstration against the bill, the adoption of which all liberals agree would be a death-blow to freedom of speech in Germany.

In the meanwhile the Municipal Councilors, in nowise overawed at Herr von Koeller's action respecting the magistracy, determined to persist in presenting their own petitions. Herr von Koeller then ordered the President of Brandenburg Province, Achenbach, to enter an objection to the petition of the Municipal Councilors.

Burgmaster Zello accordingly appeared at the Thursday's sitting of the Municipal Council and presented this objection, but the Councilors unanimously declined to recognize its validity and directed their president, Dr. Langerhaus, to forward the petition to the Reichstag immediately. This was done yesterday and President Achenbach telegraphed to President Langerhaus threatening him with a fine of 300 marks if he forwarded the petition.

The petition, however, had been forwarded to the Reichstag twelve hours previously and President Achenbach received the laconic reply:

"Too late."

The Government is thus placed in a sublimely ridiculous position and the Berliners, who have a keen sense of humor, are intensely amused at the whole affair.

As can be imagined, the matter is not viewed in the same light by the Government, and reports are current that Prince Hohenlohe and Herr von Koeller have fallen out about the bill. The latter will undoubtedly resign if the bill is rejected.

The programme of the ceremonies attending the opening of the Baltic and North Sea canal are now virtually settled. About twenty-two warships, German and foreign, are expected to take part in the procession through the canal.

The troubles of Turkey in connection with the dispatch of a vessel to Kiel to take part in the ceremonies are affording amusing reading. The Turkish Government at first declined to take part in the naval celebration on account of the poor state of its finances. The Emperor wrote an autograph letter to the Sultan asking him to send a warship to Kiel.

The Sultan summoned the Minister of Marine, Hassan Pasha, and asked him if it was absolutely impossible to comply with Germany's wishes. The Minister carefully studied the formidable list on paper of the Turkish warships and found that he had only three frigates at his disposal which were suitable, and these needed refitting, which would cost a great deal of time and money.

Suddenly Hassan Pasha remembered that the Turkish Government had ordered a large torpedo-boat from the Germania

ship-building yards at Kiel. This vessel is already built, but has not yet been paid for on account of lack of funds.

The brilliant idea struck Hassan Pasha to send a crew to Kiel and hire this boat for a few days of the festivities. Difficulties, however, supervened to prevent the execution of this scheme, and it was finally decided to order the Turkish cruiser Heybelinuma to go to Kiel.

The Emperor has signed an order giving for the first time in the history of the German army a new complexion to the big imperial maneuvers, which is exciting deep interest in army circles. Instead of the usual evolutions, regular army maneuvers will take place, the Emperor having fixed the number of troops to take part in them at 110,000.

Bishop Fitzgerald of New Orleans, La., is in Berlin, presiding over the European Methodist conference. There are 300 delegates in attendance.

The lower house of the Prussian Diet has adopted Herr Camp's motion that preference be given to home products in purchases by the State of agricultural produce.

During the course of the debate Herr Hammerstein-Loxten, the Minister of Agriculture, announced that the Government had decided, as an experiment, to establish in the chief trade centers cereal warehouses for the use of agricultural societies at cheap rentals.

The second reading of the anti-revolution bill has been fixed for May 6.

KNIGHTS OF THE GRIP.

Annual Picnic of the Traveling Men to Take Place in June.

Directors of the Pacific Coast Association Are Arranging Details.

The doings of those wide-awake couriers of trade known as commercial travelers are always of interest. Those gentlemen are the life of the trading world. They stay up late and rise early in order to meet the requirements of their honorable and exacting profession.

The board of directors of the Pacific Coast Commercial Travelers' Association met at the Grand Hotel last evening. Directors W. F. Peterson, R. H. Davis, S. K. Thornton, Cal Eubanks, B. Galland, S. M. Heller and A. C. Boldemann were present.

The following applicants were elected to membership: Joseph Leudan, C. H. Verceles, G. W. Harris, L. N. Tryon, John H. Davies and Alex. J. Lippert.

A death benefit of \$500 was ordered paid to the widow of Charles O. Sweet. The committee having in charge the arrangements for the Santa Cruz picnic, to take place the latter part of next June, reported encouraging progress. The Southern Pacific Railway has conceded a reduced rate of \$2 for the round trip—\$1.50 for ladies—and hotels offer a special rate of \$2 per day. A special train, elaborately decorated, will carry the travelers down. Several bands of music will be in attendance. The merchants of Santa Cruz are very enthusiastic over the picnic. Chairman Davis says he has assurances from several hundred travelers that they will attend, and many of them have already engaged hotel accommodations. Circular with full details will be shortly issued.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the next complimentary invitations to the picnic be given to Charles M. Shortridge of the CALL and Mr. Thorn of the Grand Hotel, in recognition of their many courtesies to the members of the association.

The relief committee was instructed to extend aid to two needy members in the sum of \$10 a week until further notice.

Ben L. Schiff was elected to the board of directors.

The treasurer's report showed a cash balance of \$4343.91.

A protest against taxing commercial travelers was ordered to be entered against the city of San Francisco. The date of the annual meeting was set for June 28 at Pythian Castle.

SEA ISLAND DIALECT.

How the Colored Residents of the Carolina Seaboard Talk.

Alfred was a lanky, loose-jointed youth, with the shambaling gait of a raccoon and more than his share of Afro-American laziness. In color, says the Columbus Herald, he was a chinquapin brown, or, as the kids on a plantation called it, "a bay kind of niggah, sah." With the arrangement of the copper-alloyed negro he looked down upon the darker-hued members of his race.

He was employed in doing odd jobs about the plantation, and one day was coming over the railroad crossing on his way from the "big spring," balancing a bucket of water upon the hatless crown of his woolly head, when, as he paused to look up and down the lines of glittering steel rails, ostensibly to see "wedder de shoo fly train dey on time," he caught sight of a rival and enemy, Paul Youngblood, a thick-skulled, black, black-a-year or two older, and many pounds heavier than our hero. Putting down his bucket and lounging toward the newcomer, who had paused at the crossing, Alfred demanded:

"What you doin' 'bout me to de settin' up las' Saturday nite?"

"Tell 'em 'bout it?"

"Ain' Sarah grand 'datter Pink. You know 'em berry well?"

"Ef you ain' know 'em you 'quaintan' wid 'em."

"Well, ef I is 'quaintan' wid 'em I nebbet tell 'em nuttin'."

"Who tell you I could'n specify?"

"Lizzybet tell me."

"Which 'Lizzybet' dat?"

"Same 'Lizzybet'; you mus' be fool, en?"

"Don't you cuss me a fool."

"I cuss you a fool, yaas, en. I cuss you a lie, en. I cuss you a niggah!"

"If you cuss me a niggah, yourself is a niggah!"

"Who me?"

"Yaas, you."

"Bipp." Alfred took a heavy lightwood knot from a pile of engine wood near by and brought it down with a whack on the thick skull of his opponent. The blow didn't seem to trouble the recipient much, and he stood looking dazedly at his assailant until the sight of his own blood trickling down on the planks reminded him that Great Britain does not favor the annexation by Japan of the Liaotung Peninsula, but that she did not see her way to join at this juncture in the demand of the other powers.

PARIS, FRANCE, April 27.—It is reported on the Bourse that Japan has agreed to revise the terms of the treaty of peace with China, as desired by the intervening powers.

Dined With Queen Victoria.

DARMSTADT, GERMANY, April 27.—Emperor William arrived here to-day. He visited at the Lutten-Platz Palace and dined with Queen Victoria, who is here in attendance upon the christening of the Grand Duchess of Hesse. The christening occurred last Wednesday.

trial of Oscar Wilde.

LONDON, ENGL., April 27.—The trial of Oscar Wilde and Alfred Taylor was resumed at the Old Bailey Court to-day. Alfred Wilde was severely cross-examined by Sir Edward Clarke, counsel for Wilde, but his evidence was not shaken. Frederick Atkins, described as a variety singer, gave evidence as to knowing Alfred Taylor

FOOTBALL FATALITIES.

An Appalling List of Casualties in Great Britain.

ONE SEASON'S MISHAPS.

Twenty Deaths and Hundreds of Minor Injuries Caused by the Games.

THE LATEST LONDON GOSSIP.

Wales Has Seventy Uniforms and an Enormous, Costly Wardrobe.

LONDON, ENGL., April 27.—The English football season is closed and the Westminster Gazette publishes its annual football "butchers' bill." The "bill" shows that during the season there were twenty deaths from injuries received on the football field and that over 150 legs, arms and collar-bones were broken, besides many cases of concussion of the brain or spine, paralysis, kneecaps split and hundreds of minor casualties.

The committee appointed to raise funds for the purchase of the residence of the late Thomas Carlyle in order to fit it up as a Carlyle Museum have already collected £1700, and it is expected the purchase will be completed in May and that the museum will open in June.

Carlyle's writing-desk was among the articles recently auctioned off at the sale of the belongings of Oscar Wilde. It brought fourteen guineas, and was probably secured by a American.

Some curious details have been published here regarding the wardrobe of the Prince of Wales.

It appears that he possesses seventy uniforms, at an average cost of £170. It is added that he pays 12 guineas (\$62.50) for a frock coat, 15 guineas (\$75) for a dress suit, 7 guineas (\$35) for a suit of trousers, and his ordinary trousers will cost \$8 to 10 guineas (\$42 to \$52.50).

During the London season the Prince consumes two frock coats per month, and he uses about a dozen suits annually. He has an immense number of ordinary suits of clothes, and never wears one more than two or three times.

In addition his shooting suits cost 300 guineas a year. The Prince has three silk hats every fortnight and never wears a pair of gloves twice. In shoes he is the best dressed man in the kingdom.

During the week the continental carnival with its battle of flowers, etc., was introduced into England at Eastbourne, the fashionable watering place, and will doubtless become an annual feature here.

Buyers from all countries, including the United States, were present at this week at the annual horse fair at Lincoln, where horses of every class were on exhibition.

The great wheel at Earl Court, imitated from the Ferris wheel, was finished to-day, with the exception of the woodwork. It is said to be an improvement and is much larger than the Chicago wheel, and has been sixteen months in building.

The Earl of Lonsdale, who is a member of the Dunraven syndicate which is building Valkyrie III to compete for the America's cup, has been elected commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club.

The late Mr. Corney Grain, who died shortly after his partner, German Reed, seems to have done fairly well with the management of St. George's Hall, for he left a fortune of \$80,000.

Kisber, the winner of the Derby of 1878, is dead. Kisber was a bay colt by Bucephalus and in 1876 was owned by A. B. Balfour. There were 226 subscribers to the Derby stakes in that year, and fifteen horses started. Kisber, ridden by Maidment, won in 2 min. 44 sec.

Viscount Peel, the late Speaker of the House of Commons, is to receive the freedom of the city of London.

The Lancet says that Professor Huxley, though suffering seriously from influenza and bronchitis, is slightly better. Ellen Terry is again able to appear at the Lyceum Theater after her illness. Miss Terry has not been well all winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree arrived here on Thursday from New York. They were met by crowds of friends and pronounced themselves to be immensely pleased with America, the audiences and especially with American theaters.

On Thursday last "The Passport," by Stephenson and Yardley, had its first performance at Terry's Theater. It is partly taken from "My Official Wife," an excellent comedy and was a distinct success.

TO SUPPORT JAPAN.

Reported Stand of England in the Eastern Controversy.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, April 27.—It is reported here that a high official in the north is authority for the statement that England will support Japan, which will refuse to listen to the remonstrances of the other powers regarding the treaty terms of peace with China, which give the Japanese possession of the Chinese territory. A dispatch from a private source in Japan says the condition of affairs between Russia and Japan begins to look very serious.

LONDON, ENGL., April 27.—Inquiries made in official circles here to-day in regard to the Shanghai dispatch of this morning, in which a high official in the north is said to be the authority for a statement that England will support Japan, which will refuse to listen to the remonstrances of the other powers, would seem to show that Great Britain does not favor the annexation by Japan of the Liaotung Peninsula, but that she did not see her way to join at this juncture in the demand of the other powers.

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and others mentioned during the trial. The trial was finally postponed until Monday.

The Wicklow Election.

DUBLIN, IRELAND, April 27.—The result of the election for member of Parliament in the east division of Wicklow yesterday, to succeed John Sweetman, who resigned on account of refusing any longer to vote with the McCarthyites and sought re-election as a Parnellite, is as follows: O'Kelly (McCarthyite) 1253, Sweetman (Parnellite) 1191, Colonel Tottenham (Unionist) 1165.

Eruption of Colima.

CITY OF MEXICO, MEX., April 27.—Colima volcano is again in a state of eruption, emitting great columns of smoke and fire, both night and day. The inhabitants of the immediate neighborhood of the volcano are leaving their homes.

Killed by a Jealous Wife.

HOWLS OF THE FIELDS.

BY A NATURALIST AT LARGE.

The bagpipers of Cress Creek gave a concert last night.

The electric lights of the city down on the level were reflected upon the sky and sent a pale red illumination down upon the bagpipers' concert hall. The evening star lamped it radiantly, and the occasional hoarse blasts of the steam whistles on the bay ferries sounded up the heights like a faint bassoon interjection through the bagpipers' higher tones. Sometimes, too, in the pauses of the chorus, I caught the exquisite notes of a thrush from the willows, trilling his evening song to his mate. There was conversation on the balcony, where the professor discussed the true basis of wealth, but upon all his observations the bagpipers kept up a continuous vocal comment, for all the world like a Greek chorus. Who knows, indeed, but that this was the original Greek chorus? Did not Aristophanes himself find these bagpipers most useful and interesting dramatic personae?

Our bagpipers are neither more nor less than a colony of frogs, that have their abode in the little pool into which Cress Creek winds just by the willow tree. Even now, though the sun is still sending his last red beams aslant across Tamalpais, they have begun their evening serenade. I can see them ranged around the edge of the pool, each one with his nose toward shore and each one puffing out a huge, transparent bubble quite as large as himself, which is his bagpipe and which he is blowing for dear life, anxious not to be outvocalized by any one of his brethren.

It is amazing how big a noise can issue from so small a source. Any one of these small green pipers could find a comfortable seat upon a silver dime, but he can make such a din as might well cause the walls of Jericho to fall. It is not an unpleasant noise—nature's sound, and as such, it is not to be feared. There are times when listening to it one feels that he is getting a great deal of pork for a shilling.

Some one told me recently in perfect good faith that the bagpipers were a peculiar, shrill music by rubbing their hind feet together. Absurd as this theory sounds, I have found it to be a not uncommon misconception. It doubtless arises from a half knowledge of the common house cricket, which produces his familiar shrilling through a peculiar arrangement of his wings. The vocal organ of the frog, however, is this transparent bubble, which he blows out of his mouth, and which he attaches to the inner surface of the cheek and is distended with air in the act of croaking. "The Dutch Nightingale" this amphibious songster is called abroad, and the name is suggestive.

Our frog is an interesting fellow aside from his curious bagpiping habit. To the evolutionist he is of interest as illustrating in his small, squat person a whole series of evolutionary processes. What evolution has taken place through changing ages in the upbuilding of our earth we may watch for ourselves in the development of the frog. He begins life as a true fish, he has an intermediate stage of existence as a tadpole, and he becomes an air-breathing land-dwelling creature.

Now all this happens because of certain laws that, lacking a better term, we call heredity. Modern science teaches us that the embryo passes through various stages of development through which the order that the creature belongs to has passed. The conditions surrounding development, however, are such that we cannot watch the process with all the interest as we can in the case of the frog. Do you begin to see why our tiny bagpiper is interesting? Science tells us that the vertebrate order, of which man is the culmination, began with the fishes. They are the lowest of the scale of vertebrate life. Feet, wings, hands, they have none; they breathe through gills, the oxygen in the water purifying their blood directly without the intervention of lungs. They lay their eggs. There are a few fishes whose young are born alive, but only a few. Now between the fishes and the land animals come these grotesque creatures called amphibians. The lowest of the scale is the type. There is, however, a series of steps leading upward from the fish to the frog. There are curious life-forms, such as the water-dog, the newt, the salamander, that queer "what is it," amphibian, the lowest of the scale, that serve to connect the frog with fish life, just as the lizards, crocodiles, turtles and snakes carry the scale on to higher vertebrate forms.

The child known as the tadpole, but not so familiar to most observers is the mass of transparent, jelly-like substance, dotted with black specks, to be found in our roadside pools and ditches. Each of these black specks is a frog's egg, and the surrounding mass is merely the gelatinous envelope in which the eggs are held. It begins to decompose in the water long before the eggs are hatched, and the puffy bulk is made up of the gases of decomposition. Within the egg the embryo frog grows until it is strong enough to burst its cell and then appear in public. It is now a pollywog, beloved of childhood. It is really as fish as the fish, and it breathes through gills, it has a fish heart, that is with only two cavities or chambers. It is not only a fish, but is related to one particular kind of fish. Its anatomical structure is exactly as that of a fish, and it is not until the tadpole has grown into a frog that the lungs appear, who have fattened upon British royalty is known to every schoolboy.

By and by the tadpole begins to undergo further change. The heart develops into two chambers, the heart of the reptile; the gills are drawn in and change into lungs. Then appear first the hind legs, then the fore, and the creature is of the new type, air-breathing, with four legs and a long tail. Now, if it does not look out something dreadful happens to it. It cannot get about in the water so fast as can its relatives, the tadpoles, and the latter are very apt to eat it up. In this way a pondful of tadpoles have been known to exterminate the unfortunate example of the famous crew of the Nancy Jane, until there was but one survivor to continue the traditions of froghood. The survivors in due time shed their tails, and are then supposed, by shedding them, but by absorbing them, and presently hop upon the land, full, perfect frogs.

There are many varieties of the species. The bagpipers of Cress Creek are a very common variety with pretty green and black backs and yellow throats. There are three of them in the middle of the pool engaged in a game of leap-frog. I drop a stone, and presto! They have disappeared! You must look closely to detect them, flat in the mud, hardly to be distinguished from the leaves of the young cress just starting along the bottom. The small batrachian is protectively colored, and he needs to be for he has many foes. He is a tender morsel, and there are not wanting any number of creatures only too glad to gobble him down. So in the beginning of those days that were so colored as to escape detection did not get eaten, and reproducing their kind, the protective coloring became still more accentuated in the next generation, until the characteristic green-coated, yellow-vested chap has been evolved as the fittest to survive. See that fellow yonder in the middle of the pond? He has climbed upon a broad leaf, and is piping away like a veritable Highland. His bagpipe is distended nearly to the bursting point. His little body is swelled to twice its ordinary size and his eyes are fairly starting from their sockets. He has to the aid of his vocal exertion. He has a very hoarse croak as though he were suffering from a cold. I touch him with this slender stick and he falls, turns a somersault with his right. His bagpipe is empty, with an alarming convulsion that makes one think of nothing but Whitcomb Riley's "squeechy-cum-squees that swallows themselves." The creature disappears so

utterly that it really seems as though he had swallowed himself.

All this of a commonplace little frog. In reality, however, there is nothing that is commonplace, unless it be the soul of the man who can conceive the world applying to anything in this universe of ours.

BADLY MIXED ON LAW.

The Stranded Treasury Relying on an Act That Is Repeated.

Lawyers Trying to Overturn a Previously Accepted Constitutional Provision.

The distress now being suffered by the officials of this great City is something wholly without precedent. To use a very common phrase, they do not know whether they are afoot or on horseback. The treasury is empty, and its credit for supplies is exhausted. The only means of replenishing the treasury and thereby restoring credit—which is not then needed—is to collect taxes.

But the law under which the assessment has already been made preliminary to levying the tax has been repealed. The City and County Attorney has said there is no doubt about it.

But some \$40,000 has already been spent in making the assessment under the old law and it is estimated that it would cost about \$25,000 more to go over the ground again, saving what may be possible of the work already done, and there is no money with which to do it. The new law requires certain machinery, books and blank forms, etc., to put it in operation, besides money to pay for the labor.

The Supervisors in all their distress have not furnished the assessed with the machinery and are taking no steps to do so. The Assessor is going ahead working under the old law, which the City and County Attorney declares has been wiped out of the statute book.

"What are we to do?" inquired Deputy Assessor Herzer yesterday, in speaking of the matter. "The old law offers some chance of getting out of this difficult position. The new law multiplies our difficulties. Under the old law the Supervisors can fix any rate they please on the personal property levy, and will, of course, fix one which will produce a revenue sufficient to pay our debts."

"The new law requires that we make the levy on last year's rate which was \$1 per \$100. The assessment is about \$65,000,000. Suppose we collect half the levy, which is about \$32,500,000, and we have no money to pay it."

"That would give us \$32,500,000, which would not be available until after July and would then about cover the salaries which it is proposed to hold back. After that we would have a new set of resources until the end of October, during which months treasury would be in its present condition. The only thing to do is to ignore the new law for this year."

The Supervisors are consulting with ex-Judges McKinstry and Rhodes as to this feature of the dilemma, and it is understood that they will go to the Supreme Court with it in some fashion.

In the meantime the utmost confusion prevails concerning the legal aspect of the stranded treasury. As has been repeatedly stated the contractors are quite ready to furnish supplies for the City, but they will not put at any time without a reasonable future.

But the City and County Attorney has been steadfast through several years past to the constitutional principle that no money can be raised out of the next year's revenue for goods purchased this year. This doctrine has been rough on the contractors heretofore under which they are out some \$210,000. The City has repeatedly refused to pay for goods purchased in the face of these conditions, and only the contractors have walked the floor.

Now, however, they are having an inning. They take the City at its word and the warning of the Court that every man is expected to know the condition of the treasury, and they quit furnishing supplies when the money runs out. Now it is the greatest desire of the City authorities to secure an opinion from the Supreme Court which will break down the fence behind which they have stood off the creditors heretofore and allowed them to make a promise to pay, which the creditors can hold them to under the law.

The City has been in consultation with Supreme Court Justices McKinstry and Rhodes on this matter, and it is understood they will endeavor to bring the matter before the Supreme Court in some manner, with the hope of getting such a decision.

Judge McKinstry, it is understood, declares that, inasmuch as the obligations for which the indebtedness is sought to be contracted is for the maintenance of the institutions of the Government, no constitutional or statutory provision can inhibit them. The Government must be maintained, and to do so money is necessary, and neither the Legislature nor the constitution can stand in the way.

The money was taken from the general fund for purposes beyond control of the City, and it is not to be foreseen by the court and not to be foreseen by the Supervisors.

Therefore, it is held that the constitutional provisions do not apply as against the City, and that the City is entitled to the legitimate needs of the Government.

Relics of the Past.
In excavating for the foundations of the new house upon the site of the old "Horse-shoe," in Newington causeway, a number of relics of past times have been found. The site has been occupied by an inn bearing the same name for upward of two hundred years. The late Mr. Gallant possessed a tavern token issued by the City of London in 1697, when John Ives was the host, and probably his first landlord, as no building upon the site is shown in maps of an earlier period. Coins have been found dating from the time of Charles II to the present century, about thirty of them being together in a small box, says the Westminster Gazette.

There are fragments of pottery and glass of the Roman period, a horseshoe, a tusk of the wild boar and a great quantity of bones of the same. Under the site of the old building, about six feet from the surface, was found the perfect skeleton of a man of great stature, and the remains were lying parallel with the run of the street. The skeleton was found in a well-made seventeenth-century knife, some pottery of the Elizabethan and other periods, and tobacco-pipes from the period of Charles I. It would appear that the old inn was once struck by a meteorite, as a portion of a meteoric stone was found embedded in the gravel.

The proprietor of the tavern, Mr. Elliott, has at present charge of these relics, which for some time will be on view at the new house. A good deal of interest was taken in the old "Horse Shoe" during the Wilkes and Liberty riots in 1788, because among others who were killed was William Allen, son of the then keeper of the "Horse Shoe." He was pursued by a soldier into the cowhouse, then at the bottom of the yard, and was shot. The young man was buried in Newington churchyard, where there is a stone with an inscription giving particulars of his death.

Special Baggage Notice.

Round-trip transfer tickets on sale at reduced rates at our office only. One trunk, round trip, 50 cents; single trip, 35 cents. Morton Special Delivery, 31 Geary street, 405 Taylor street and Oakland ferry depot.

HONORED BY THE ALUMNI.

Banquet in Celebration of the University's Affiliated Colleges.

GOVERNOR BUDD PRESENT.

A Brilliant Gathering in the Palace. Speeches on the New College.

A banquet was given last evening at the Palace Hotel by the Alumni Association of the University of California in honor of Governor Budd. In the fullest sense of the word it was brilliant, and more than that, harmonious good-fellowship among old friends who had been boys together in college waited on the appetites of the festive party. The Governor's wife occupied the seat of honor next to Alexander F. Morrison, president of the Alumni Association, and next to her sat the State's chief executive, beaming with smiles and happy with the world and everybody else. Maple Hall was never brighter on a banquet night. The rich apartment was ablaze with electric lights, while the tables were beautiful indeed with their decorations and floral adornment.

There was a sparkle everywhere, the silver candelabra, pink shaded and shining, contrasting richly against rows of green palms and growing ferns in ornamental planters. Then straight up the center of the tables were cut flowers and fern leaves, from out of which rose silver vessels flowing over with luscious fruits.

Invitations had been sent to all members of the Legislature, to the board of regents of the university and the faculties of the university and its affiliated colleges. A few hundred persons responded and were present when the Governor arrived last night. The party assembled in the parlors of the hotel, and entered by the main entrance, and next to her sat the State's chief executive, beaming with smiles and happy with the world and everybody else. Maple Hall was never brighter on a banquet night. The rich apartment was ablaze with electric lights, while the tables were beautiful indeed with their decorations and floral adornment.

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THE GREAT SALE

Barbe, Benedict & Goldman's

STOCK OF

Cloaks, Capes, Suits, Skirts and Waists,

AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR OF WHOLESALE COST.

TO-MORROW AT 9 A. M.

Barbe, Benedict & Goldman were the leading manufacturers of Cloaks, Capes, Suits, Skirts and Waists in Chicago. They went by the board—are in the hands of a receiver. Their stock consists of the finest goods known in their line. Selling them at prices we paid is bound to create the greatest furor in garment-purchasing ever known in San Francisco.

Capes.

\$2.50—150 Capes, in black, blue and tan; Barbe, Benedict & Goldman's wholesale price more than \$3.50.

\$3.50—175 Capes, in black, blue, red and tan; Barbe, Benedict & Goldman's wholesale price more than \$5.

\$5.00—100 Capes, in black and blue, trimmed with lace around collar; Barbe, Benedict & Goldman's wholesale price more than \$7.50.

\$8.50—125 Capes, in black and blue, trimmed with 24 rows of tinsel braid around bottom, a perfect beauty; Barbe, Benedict & Goldman's wholesale price more than \$12.50.

Barbe, Benedict & Goldman were the greatest people in the trade. Novelty Jackets and Capes that at wholesale were from \$5 to \$50 a garment will be sold by us from \$2.50 to \$25 apiece. This is a great event.

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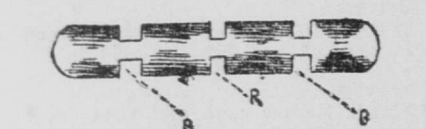
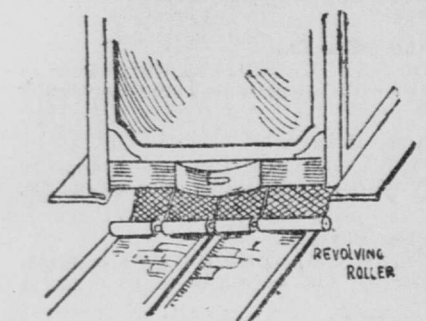
SAYS HE HAS SOLVED IT.

A Salesman's Device for Rendering Dummy and Trolley Harmless.

ATTACHED TO ANY FENDER.

The invention consists of a Roller That Acts Like a Sweep.

Since the Supervisors have taken such a decided stand on the matter of guards on the cable and electric cars, quite a number of people have come forward with all sorts of suggestions—some good and others thoroughly impracticable. One of the best solutions to this difficult problem yet offered



3-BEARINGS
R-GROOVE FOR STRAP OR BILL.

ferred and one that looks to be scientifically correct, comes from John T. Wenyon, traveling salesman for Thierbach & Kroeger. Mr. Wenyon thinks that he has the right idea and will submit a model to the railroad authorities next week.

"The invention," said Mr. Wenyon yesterday, "relates to a revolving roller, which is hung on the front edge of the guard or fender, as shown in the cut. The object of the invention is to minimize the risk attendant upon the running of streetcars. This is accomplished by the fitting of a roller, having two bearings upon which to run, and a cut in the center for a strap or belt which connects the roller to the rear axle. By crossing the belt the roller will be forced to revolve the reverse way to that of the car when it is in motion. The roller is covered with rubber, and each of its ends is rounded to fit properly to the fender, leaving no space for an object to pass between it and the fender.

"If this is properly adjusted and the car comes in contact with any obstruction on the track or road the revolving roller will lift the obstruction to the fender, its own motion keeping it there until the car can be stopped.

FENDERS FOR STREETCARS

A Baltimore Device Which It Is Claimed Meets the Requirements.

How the Blackstone Invention Is Operated to Prevent Injury to the Unwary.

Baltimore has adopted a fender for its street railroad cars which seems to have proved a success as a life-saver. An ordinance was passed imposing a fine of \$5 for every car without a fender, and this stimulated the inventive ingenuity of the company. Seventy fenders were submitted,

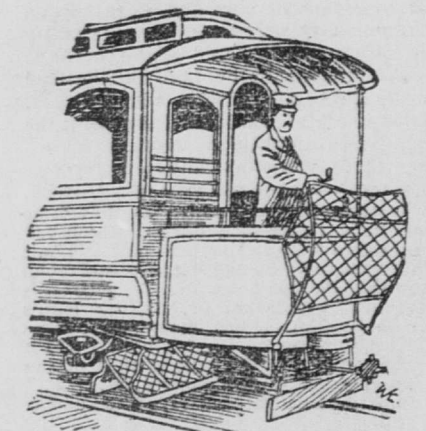


Fig. 1—The Fender in Repose.

which were divided into four classes, as follows:

Class 1 (Combination fenders)—By this is meant those that include in their design a projecting front fender, together with a wheel guard, being thus complete in themselves. Class 2 (Front scoop or pick-up fenders)—Designed to save persons caught either standing or falling in the way of an approaching car, but that make no provision for the contingency of failure to pick up the victim.

Class 3 (Front-platform fenders)—Designed for the purpose and so arranged as to trip the person struck and cause his fall upon the platform, but that, like the fenders of class 2, make no provision for those who are not successfully picked up or saved from falling.

Class 4 (Wheel-guard fenders)—These, with or without scoops, are intended to protect from

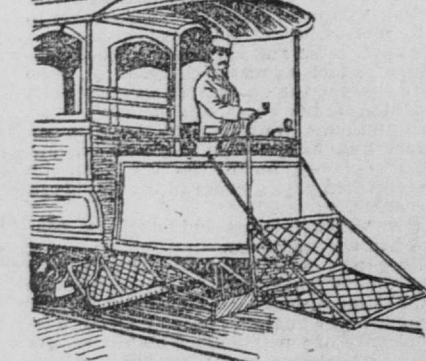


Fig. 2—Front Fender Only Down.

being crushed by the wheels any victim whom the front fender has failed to save.

The fender adopted is the Blackstone device. It takes its name from the president of the Central Railway Company of Baltimore.

The device, according to the New York Recorder, consists of a projecting scoop fender and a supplementary wheel-guard. In operation the scoop fender runs about six inches above the track at its front edge, which, as well as the netting, it will

be noticed, is of rope. The wheel-guard is normally fastened about eight inches across the track and can be dropped so that the front edge presses hard against the ground. This wheel-guard may be dropped into position to catch a body by any of three separate and independent means, viz.: (1) by the motorman's foot-lever; (2) by the raising of the front edge of the scoop one and a half inches, when a body passes under it, and (3) by such a body striking the automatic trip shown suspended just back of the scoop.

This trip is shown as a board in the illustration, but, of course, may be a light metal

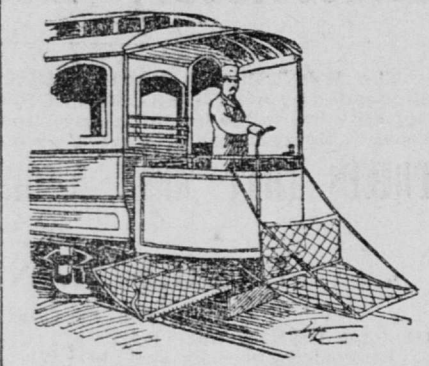


Fig. 3—Ready for Work.

framework, if desired. Either the scoop or trip can be locked, so as not to act on the guard, that is sometimes necessary in case of sudden drifts of snow that will catch the trip. The principal operation is readily seen. If the scoop fails to catch the person there yet remains the wheel-guard to do so. The special feature of the wheel-guard is that it picks up the object and does not push it along over the stones, as do most of the wheel-guards in use. In this connection Mr. Blackstone says:

"While I designed the front projecting fender at the same time that I designed the wheel-guard, I have only put it in use to meet the requirements of our Fender Commission, that demands both the wheel-guards and the projecting fender. My

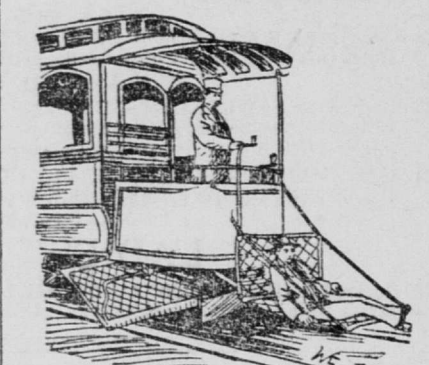


Fig. 4—How a Person Is Caught.

own views on the subject are to keep everything off the front of the car and have an effective wheel-guard.

"Having in a year's service found the wheel-guard fender alone entirely sufficient, I should not, of my own choice, put on a projecting fender. For those, however, who believe in a projecting fender, I think mine is about as good as any in use. It at least minimizes objections."

REVIEWER OF REVIEWERS.

Dr. Shaw of the New York Excerpt Magazine in San Francisco.

He Discusses the Man Who Wrote "If Christ Should Come to Chicago."

Dr. Albert Shaw, editor-in-chief and controlling proprietor of the Review of Reviews, Dr. Shaw is in this city with his wife. Dr. Shaw is a young American newspaper man, who left the Minneapolis Tribune to found the magazine, which is run much on the line of the English magazine of the same name established by W. T. Stead, who wrote, "If Christ Should Come to Chicago." Dr. Shaw is the author of an able work lately published on "Municipal Government in Great Britain," which has gone to its second edition, and will shortly publish another book on the municipal governments of Continental cities.

The American Review of Reviews was started by Dr. Shaw at the suggestion of Mr. Stead, whom he had known for some time and had met while in England for American papers. Stead asked him to go over there and discuss the matter, and that he did.

The English editor has a small interest in the American magazine, and the two exchange proofs.

Dr. Shaw, in speaking of the work of getting out the monthly, said last night: "We get the advance proofs from nearly all the magazines, and so are able to review the numbers as they appear." About sixteen pages of the magazine are mostly written up by Dr. Shaw himself, and consists of editorial comment on what is going on all over the world.

Speaking of Stead the doctor said last evening: "I have known him for a long time and have seen a good deal of him. Stead is a good many kinds of men rolled up in one. He is full of enthusiasm and very earnest about his hobbies of reform."

"While he is unquestionably one of the most efficient of newspaper men he regards that profession as merely his weapon. He once said to me: 'I am a revivalist preacher rather than a journalist. I use journalism merely as my instrument.' He thinks only of the reform measures he may be in, and when in the thick of the fight only looks upon his paper or magazine as a soldier would his weapon. Still, any one who thinks Stead is a poor journalist is badly mistaken. He is the fastest writer who turns out good copy I have ever known. He has a wonderful command of figures of speech and his pictures are always vivid. He is a man of versatile tastes, broad in his views and interested in everything that is going on in the world."

CAPTAIN WALLER FINED.

Result of His Battery Upon Armorer H. G. Owens.

Captain-elect Waller of the First Troop of Cavalry appeared in Judge Campbell's court yesterday for sentence. On Tuesday he was convicted on the evidence of Corporal G. A. Helmore, H. Thompson and Frank Burress of battery upon H. G. Owens, armorer, at the armory on April 5. The judge, in his passing sentence, said: "I have given this case considerable care and study, and after reviewing the testimony of the prosecution find that a battery has been clearly proven against the defendant, but believing no great harm had been personally done the plaintiff I will not impose a very severe sentence. No one had any right to use force, and were he a captain in the regular service he would lay himself liable to criminal prosecution by laying violent hands on his men. Captain Waller could easily have enforced discipline by other means without resorting to violence. The defendant evidently, from his conduct in court, was of a very excitable disposition. I think justice will be served by imposing a fine of \$10 or ten days in the County Jail."

Owens will now institute a civil suit against Captain Waller for \$300 damages.

A big gold vein has been discovered in the Nipissing district, near Washington.

A CONFEDERATE GEOGRAPHY.

Some Amusing Statements in a Queer Little Volume.

One of the most amusing instances known of "counting chickens before they are hatched" was the publication of a geography by an enthusiastic Confederate during the civil war. The geography was written by a Southern preacher for the education of the young sons and daughters of the Confederacy, and the inculcation of a belief in the Confederacy's grandeur.

The reverend gentleman's effort might have been as desired, but the tide went the other way, and the author's hopes collapsed, leaving the statements in the volume false prophecy, instead of facts, as it was hoped they would be.

A copy of the geography is in the possession of W. A. Ingham of this city. It is a little 16-mo. volume of 223 pages, bound in cloth. It is the first of a proposed series called the "Palmetto Series," and is entitled "Geography for Beginners," by Rev. K. J. Stewart. The other parts of the series were never published, says the Cleveland News and Herald.

The edition purports to have been published by J. W. Randolph, Richmond, Va., but the printing and binding were done in England. The book was to be sold at \$2 a copy. A cargo of these Southern school-books was intercepted by a Union cruiser, and the books were sold in New York at auction. Mr. Ingham bought ten copies, and gave them to friends. His last copy was stolen from his library ten years ago, but recently he obtained a copy, which was sold with a library. With the geographies on the ship were a number of bibles and separate gospels, which were being donated to the Confederate soldiers by friends in the English Bible Society. Mr. Ingham obtained a number of them also.

The geography is remarkable for the facility with which it ignores the United States of America. The Confederate States and Government are prominent. Wherever the United States is spoken of it is as "The Northern Government."

An extract which illustrates the style of the volume as well as the painful discrepancies between its statements and the facts is given below:

"In 1862 the Government of the Confederate States was duly established at Richmond, Va., under a constitution which had been adopted by the several States with the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as its first President for a term of six years, and Alexander H. Stephens as Vice-President. Every effort that human ingenuity could contrive or immense resources of money and vast armaments on sea and land could accomplish was made by the Northern Government to capture the capital and other important places, and break up the political organization of the Confederacy. But by the constant, evident and acknowledged aid of the God of battles and King of nations these efforts have all failed; and, at vast expense of suffering and blood, the people of the Southern States have fought their own way to political independence and the respect and amity of the great nations of the world. May that God who has graciously blessed their efforts keep them in his most holy faith and fear, and long secure to them the blessings of peace and prosperity."

At the foot of the page is a list of questions for review. The answers which were supposed to be given were evident from the wording and the contents of the page just quoted. Here are specimens: "When was the Government of the Confederate States established under its present constitution? Did the North try to break it up? Who aided the South? Who is King of nations? Can a nation fall without His word? What will happen if we forget Him?"

There is little doubt that the publication is the only textbook in existence which gives such an account of the results of the

great American struggle over thirty years ago.

REVOLUTIONARY ORDNANCE.

Captured British Cannon at the Watervliet Arsenal.

Arranged in a semi-circle around the flagstaff at the Watervliet Arsenal are seventy-six pieces of ordnance, captured at different times from the British during the Revolutionary War. Strange as it may seem no record has been kept by the Government. Many of these trophies are of peculiar construction and would compare very favorably with the field guns made in the arsenal gunshops at the present time.

Through exposure to the elements many of the guns have become bright green in color, says the Troy Press.

Eight of them are known to have been captured at Saratoga in 1777. There is a 24-pounder howitzer, with these marks in the chase: "Surrendered by the convention of Saratoga, October 17, 1777. A. Schatch Feit, 1748." This gun is embellished with two crowns and the monogram "G. R." There is a 12-pounder with marks on the chase similar to the gun described. On the breech are the words: "Honi soit qui mal y pense." "Dieu et mon droit." It has dragon handles, and is embellished with crown, rampant lion and arms of Great Britain.

The third cannon is a 12-pounder, made in 1780. There is a 12-pounder with the inscription, "The Right Honorable Lord George Sackville, Lieutenant-General, and the rest of the principal officers of her Majesty's ordinance. Surrendered by the convention of Saratoga, October 17, 1777. Its date of manufacture is 1753. Another 12-pounder was made in 1760. An 8-inch howitzer bears the date of 1758. An 8-inch mortar is among the trophies, it having been made in 1758. A 24-pounder Cochrane mortar is another of the collection.

Heat of the Arctic.

To hear of suffering from heat in the Arctic regions sounds incredible to those who have never been there. Lieutenant Gilder relates the experience of his party from this cause while one summer in King Williams Land, and declares that probably nowhere on earth is the traveler more annoyed by acute sunburn than in the frigid zone. The heat of ordinary exercise compels him to throw back the hood of his fur coat, and by thus exposing the head not only his entire face becomes blistered, but especially—if he is fashionable enough to wear his hair thin on the top of his head—his entire scalp is affected about as severely as if a bucket of scalding water had been poured upon him.

At a later period Lieutenant Schwatka's entire party, while upon a sledging journey from Marble Island to Camp Davis, were so severely burned that not only their faces but their entire heads were swollen to nearly twice their size. And a fine looking party they were. Some had faces so swollen that their eyes were completely closed on awakening from sleep. When one was fortunate enough to be able to see the others he could not refrain from laughing. All dignity was lost. Even the august commander of the party was a laughing stock, and though he knew why they laughed at each other, he could not understand why he should excite such mirth. Pretty soon he saw his face in a mirror and found that when he tried to smile his lips were so thoroughly swollen that the effect was anything but happy. The contortion expressed sentiment, but hardly that of pleasure. He could readily have been taken for a grinning idiot or a malicious lunatic, according to the preference of the beholder.—Cassell's Magazine.

A fight between a bull and a lion was recently witnessed in Madrid, by 15,000 persons. The bull repeatedly tossed the lion, and so tore him that "the king of beasts" turned tail, and died the next day.

CLUB FOR THE JILTED.

Little By Little It Has Grown in Membership.

I accepted an invitation the other day to dine with a friend at a club that he assured me was unlike, in some respects, any other club in the world, says a New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. We went to Twenty-ninth street and entered a building that was not materially different in appearance from a thousand other houses in town that are used as residences by the well-to-do. The menu cards and the servants' buttons were marked by a neat monogram of the letters "J. C." My companion settled himself in an easy chair and proceeded to explain.

"This club," he said, "owes existence to the whim of a very rich man who has hardly turned thirty years. He was engaged. The lady was wealthy, well connected and moved in the same social circles that he did. He was rich enough to satisfy any reasonable whim. Moreover, his character was beyond reproach. Perhaps he was a little cold in his wooing. I don't know. He did not know what defeat meant. Perhaps he unconsciously took it for granted that any woman must find him all sufficient, and that it would be unnecessary, even unbecoming, to ply the ordinary lover's arts that are generally believed to be so fetching with the fair sex. At all events, the young lady one day gave him to plainly understand that he wouldn't do. She returned his presents—I don't suppose he had ever written her a love letter, so she couldn't return any burning literature—and told him to apply elsewhere for a wife. Considerably stunned, he could only exclaim: 'Jilted! jilted!' He bought this house at first simply with the idea of living in it, but one day he chanced across a friend who had had similar experience with the fair sex, and, after comparing notes, they decided to live together, to pursue the same line of campaign in society; that is, to make themselves as interesting as possible to women, but never on any provocation to marry. Before long they heard of another acquaintance whose engagement had been broken by the lady, and they took him in. So, little by little, the affair has grown to its present proportions, a small, but select and contented club."

"And the initials J. C. mean the—"

"Jilted Club, exactly. Every member must have been jilted, and every member is supposed to enter society freely and play for hearts—to take them, but never to surrender his own. In the event of his getting entangled and entering upon a new engagement his membership lapses at once."

ONE STREETCAR INCIDENT.

Why a Young Woman Was Heartily Ashamed of Herself.

Broadway was a mush of slush and a young woman who wished to cross stood shivering on the curbstone fearing to step into the slough. A rough-coated Irishman caught hold of her and carried her across. She, taking in the courtesy of the deed, said: "I thank you, sir. I could not have got across but for your courtesy." "Bedad, I saw all that in your eyes, miss, before ye spoke," said the Irish gentleman, in whose veins ran the courtesy of generations of noble Celts. The young lady was not a sister to the woman of whom Our Young Folk tells this story:

One day a beautiful young girl rustled into a cable-car and sat down with her companion. Her dress was fresh from the dressmaker's. Her gloved hands held a white parasol tied with a knot of yellow ribbons. The car was crowded and among the passengers were some Italian laborers,

such as now largely do the rough work of our great cities.

Picturesque creatures some of them are if one sees them at a distance, with their shaggy heads and great, melancholy eyes, but malodorous and to be shunned if one has to sit next them for a half hour and that was what this bright-eyed girl had to do.

"I think it's dreadful," she whispered to her companion. "Why don't the company refuse to let such creatures on the cars? He will ruin my dress if I touch him, I know. Just see how he stares at me!"

Soon the man arose, and leaning forward to catch the strap, fairly bent over her.

"I am sure he is very impertinent," she said. "I have half a mind to call the conductor."

When the conductor came around she motioned him.

"Won't you make that man move?" she said.

"Move up!"

The words were said in a sharp tone.

"Yes," the Italian answered, "but see ze oil! Ze bootiful lady, see?"

The lady looked up. She saw the oil lamp that sprang a leak and would have dripped over her had not the man, stretching out his arm over her, formed an umbrella which had protected her dress and bonnet.

A blush came into her face as she bowed her thanks to him and murmured to her friend:

"It makes me ashamed to think while I was scolding him and he knew it he should have taken such pains for me. It's a lesson I will not forget, that at least some of those poor laborers have bigger souls than I have. I'll never be scornful to one again, I'm sure."—Youth's Companion.

The Press of Shanghai.

Shanghai is China's chief port and contains about 800,000 inhabitants, who are under native rule, and the English, American and French "settlements," with 250,000 Chinese and 5000 foreigners, all of whom are under foreign rule.

In that city tremendous congregations gather in the mission churches, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, and there are to be found the largest Sunday-schools in China. In Shanghai is also the largest mission press in the world. More than 1000 Chinese converts are connected with the different missions. In the missions press electrotyping and stereotyping are done, and over 35,000 pages are issued annually. The total number of books and tracts issued last year was 905,495.

The Shun-Pao is the best paying and most widely circulated of the three native newspaper dailies of Shanghai. It is an eight-page sheet, printed on the thinnest of rice paper. It is so light that it does not weigh more than a man's handkerchief, and so thin that the paper can be printed on one side only.

The paper goes to press in big sheets, which are so folded that the blank side is turned inward when taken in hand by the subscriber, and so that there is neither cutting nor pasting. Owing to the thinness of the paper it has a greasy yellow appearance, and it is printed so closely with Chinese type that not an inch seems to be wasted.

The headlines or title of the paper consist of two Chinese characters, taking up a space not wider than any of the columns of rice paper. It is so light that it does not weigh more than a man's handkerchief, and so thin that the paper can be printed on one side only.

EAT MUTTON INSTEAD OF BEEF.

An Arbitrary Order From Chicago the Cause of the Trouble.

This upward movement in the price of beef may have a good effect after all, though it is a mighty bad symptom. There's something wrong when a few men can fix the price of food; and they must be foolish to think they can make an intelligent nation believe beef has gone up because the corn crop has failed. Beef isn't developed in one season. It takes about four years to raise marketable cattle. Suppose the corn crop to fail. Its effect would be to throw cattle on the market, not to cause a shortage. Beef would be cheaper that year and the next and dearer later on. The explanation is too thin.

The arbitrary edict from Chicago is at the bottom of the trouble. Talk about the concerns there being competitors! Let one of their agencies at the East undersell the others and see how quick all four will knock it and the combine call down the offender. The "rivals" out there are about as antagonistic as rival fingers on the same hand.

But this cruel lifting of the price of beef ought to turn attention to the raising and eating of mutton. Mutton is a very fine article of food. Good mutton is just as easy to get as good beef. At its best it has no superior in meat. Mutton is capable of being cooked in innumerable ways and from broth to roast it is nourishing and palatable. If people would turn from mutton to mutton they would escape the clutches of Chicago. A mutton syndicate couldn't work. You can raise mutton in a year and lamb in comparatively less time, and while veal is worth far less than beef, lamb is worth more than mutton, so that an early return for the investment is possible for the farmer, though, if he waits and doesn't sell lamb he later on has both mutton and wool. Some such stimulus as this Chicago combination is all that is needed to cow the New England bush lots and hill pastures with flocks of sheep which will give agriculture a new impetus here and give people a reasonably cheap and thoroughly good meat food, which they can eat without paying tribute to any combine.—Hartford Courant.

Catholic Winter School.

Prominent Roman Catholic citizens of New Orleans have decided to open a winter school, in their Southern city on the plan of the summer schools of New York and Wisconsin. A meeting was held recently under the presidency of Archbishop Janssens, and the details of the scheme were discussed and a programme agreed upon. The first session will be held next year, immediately after the annual carnival, which draws so many visitors to New Orleans, says the New York Tribune.

It will continue three weeks. During that time the most eminent lecturers in the country will speak on the usual subjects—religious, literary and scientific—and four lectures a day will be provided. The novelty of the location and the time chosen are certain to appeal to the multitude of tourists and invalids who seek the South in winter, and the city will reap considerable advantage from the new idea. This is the third of the Roman Catholic schools established within the last four years. The first session will be held next year, immediately after the annual carnival, which draws so many visitors to New Orleans, says the New York Tribune.

From 1493 to 1520 an ounce of gold was equal in value to 13.3 ounces of silver. From 1521 to 1544 silver held its highest value since the discovery of America. Between the years last named 11.2 ounces of silver bought one ounce of gold. Now it requires 15.50 ounces of silver to buy an ounce of gold.

the money. He was sorry to decline to receive the funds, but his duty was plain and he had to obey.

At the Macdonough.

Beginning to-morrow night three performances of the thrilling war drama,

got him into a narrow cage with a barred front, and turned it so that the animal stood on the bars. I went underneath with a sharp pair of pincers and managed to pull the nails out. Then we gave him a foot bath to cool the wounds, and in a day or two he was all right."

George C. Morrow, A. S. Macdonald, Hart North, Warren Olney Jr., Webb Pearce, Thomas Prather, Professor Frank Soule, W. E. Sharon, Charles Spear, Charles Snook, Prentiss Selby, Samuel J. Taylor, Harry W. Thomas, John W. Tompkins, Felton Taylor, H. O. Trowbridge, Ed Vincent, George Wheaton, W. R. Wheaton

to the Far East, each volume bearing the royal coat-of-arms in gold. As was shown at its recent exhibition of rare books the Mercantile Library has been peculiarly fortunate as the recipient of numerous rare and valuable books, not alone from individuals but from many foreign Governments.

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nished front rooms; \$5 up; gas; bath.

611¹₂ NATOMA, COR. SEVENTH—LARGE
sunny furnished front room; gents; \$8.

607 MINNA, COR. EIGHTH, NICELY FUR.

STOCKTON—NICE FURNISHED R.
from \$4 up.

10 LEAVENWORTH ST.—SUNNY SUITE OF
rooms; nicely furnished; reasonable.

438 VAN NESS AVE.—NEWLY FUR-
nished and unfurnished sunny suites or
single room.

1101 STOCKTON—LARGE, SUNNY FRONT
rooms nicely furnished; gentlemen.

225 FOURTH—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM;
suitable for 2 gentlemen.

LEAH HERNANDEZ DE MAGALANT SU

720 LEAVEN WORTH—PLEASANT FRONT PORCH bay-window suite; other rooms; bath.

823 LARKIN, NEAR GEARY—NICELY furnished sunny front room; large closet; gas; bath; rent reasonable; private family.

468 CLEMENTINA—FRONT SUNNY ROOM for 1 or 2 gentlemen; housekeeping rooms.

831 SUTTER—ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN; appreciated if seen; cheap; private family; call before 2 or after 8 P. M.

MINT AVE., COR. JESSIE—NEWLY
finished sunny rooms, suitable for one o

\$6 to \$9 per month. MRS. M. HEIN.
114 EIGHTH ST.—SUNNY UNFURNISHED
 rooms; single or en suite; references.
72 BRADY, OFF MARKET—3 UNFUR-
 nished rooms; yard; sunny; cheap to small
 family.
17 POLK, NR. MARKET—FRONT BAY-WIN-
 dow rooms; also single; from \$6 to \$12.
924 LINDEN AVE.—3 SUNNY UNFUR-

McALLISTER, OPP. NEW CITY HA
Sunny furnished rooms; private fami

to \$10.

1050 HOWARD-NICE SUNNY SINGLE
and double rooms; \$1.50 a week up.

1151 MARKET (THE DELAWARE)-NEW
house, elegant; furnished or unfurnished
suites and single rooms; all modern improvements;
ready April 15. MRS. SAUNDERS, proprietress.

210 TURK-LARGE FRONT ROOMS; SUNNY
and reasonable; also single rooms.

nished front parlor.

716 MONTGOMERY ST.—NICELY FURNISHED sunny front rooms; first floor.

1523 MASON—\$17; 5 ROOMS AND BATH.

1523 MASON—\$8; 4 ROOMS.

908 GEARY—NICELY FURNISHED SINGLE room for gentleman; cheap.

164 CLEMENTINA, BET. SECOND AND

2 cheap to good tenant.

215 FOWLER ST.—2 FURNISHED rooms, suitable for 2 gentlemen; reasonable.

519 JONES, NEAR GEARY—LARGE FRONT sunny room for two gentlemen or man and wife; \$10.

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ndsomely furnished rooms; bath; re

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very central. 28 Eighth st., near Market.

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\$3500. GOOD INVESTMENT FOR SMALL CAPITAL. To occupy one cottage and the other; two cottages of four rooms and bath each; lot 30x80; Diamond st., near 24th; street electric road.

\$2500. HAMPSHIRE STREET, COTTAGE of 6 rooms and bath; laundry, etc.; lot 25x100.

\$12,000. RENTS \$84 PER ANNUM. 2 bay-window houses of 9 rooms and bath each; brick foundations, etc.; lot 45x100; Buchanan st.

\$14,000. CORNER ON PACIFIC Heights; two cottages of 9 and 8 rooms and bath each; lot 51x80; two frontages.

\$6000. GOOD INVESTMENT ON BRYANT st. 4-story house, 9 rooms and bath each; rents \$52 per month; lot 75x80.

\$32,000. ELEGANT WESTERN ADDITION. Investment; 3 elegant 2-story and basement bay-window residences of 11 rooms and bath each; lot 60x120; near 16th and 17th streets; both streets accepted.

\$5150. HEIGHTS; cottage of 9 rooms and bath; rents \$35 per month; lot 25x80.

\$39,600. DOWNTOWN INVESTMENT. Sutter st. corner; large frontage; suitable for apartments or hotel.

\$6250. RENTS \$52 PER MONTH. 2-story house, 9 rooms and bath; lot 51x80; near 16th and 17th streets; both streets accepted.

\$3500. AN ACTUAL GIVE-AWAY. MUST be sold; offer wanted; corner; lot 25x100; near 16th and 17th streets; both streets accepted.

\$5850. OFFER WANTED. 2 NICE NEW flats of 5 rooms and bath each; all modern conveniences; improvements; rent \$50 per month; lot 51x80; near 16th and 17th streets; both streets accepted.

\$13,500. ELEGANT MANSION. CORNER of 16th and 17th streets; 12 rooms and bath; all modern conveniences; stable and driveway; fine lawn and garden; lot 50x125; commands fine view.

\$7250. LOVELY HOME. NICE 2-STORY bay-window residence of 7 rooms and bath; sunny line of Turk st.; lot 25x137.

\$3100. ACTUAL GIVE-AWAY. SUNNY line of 25th st.; near Howard st.; cable car; 2-story house, 9 rooms and bath; brick foundations, stone walks, etc.; \$2000 can remain in the German Bank.

\$3000. ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN. 2-story bay-window cottage of 8 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; lot 25x137; Western Addition.

\$3000. 22D ST. - NICE LOCATION. 2-story house, 9 rooms and bath; lot 25x137; near 22d and 23d streets.

\$5000. MUST BE SOLD. ON ACCOUNT OF foreclosure; substantial bay-window flats of 6 and 5 rooms and bath; brick foundations, etc.; mortgage of \$3000 at 6 per cent; lot 51x80; near 16th and 17th streets; both streets accepted.

\$2050. DOLores STREET. THE VAN Ness of the Mission; fine view; lot 25x125.

\$1250. EACH. RICHMOND. SIXTH AVE. on line of cable road; two lots, each 25x120; offer wanted.

\$1400. ASHBY HEIGHTS. TREMONT ave.; 25x80; ready to build on.

\$1500. BUSINESS LOT ON TWENTY-fourth st.; 25x90.

\$1500. CHURCH ST. 26x80. CHEAP.

\$1500. NICE BUILDING LOT ON NINETEENTH st.; 25x114; sunny line of street.

\$1200. FOR 6 LEVEL LOTS, NEAR SAN Bruno cars.

\$15,750. PACIFIC HEIGHTS. PACIFIC ave.; grand unobstructed marine and panoramic views; 70x127 1/2.

\$1800. WILLARD ST. ASHBY Heights; 25x105.

\$2500. RICHMOND. FIFTEENTH AVE.; 25x105.

G. H. EMSEN & CO., 14 Montgomery st.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

MUST BE SOLD.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR. Modern residence containing 9 rooms and bath on Duncan st., bet. Guerrero and Dolores; lot 25x114; house cost \$5000 to build; price asked \$4350. BALDWIN & HAMMOND, 10 Montgomery st.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY!

MODERN FLATS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. Only \$1000 CASH REQUIRED. Balance \$45 per month, including interest; 2 nice bay-window flats on 21st st., not far from Valencia; lot 25x100; near 21st and 22nd streets.

BALDWIN & HAMMOND, 10 Montgomery st.

MUST BE SOLD.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE. Only one block from the park. \$7750. Only part cash required; Clayton st., nr. 14th; corner; 10 rooms, bath, hot-air furnace, etc.; lot 25x112.

BALDWIN & HAMMOND, 10 Montgomery st.

SHOTWELL-STREET INVESTMENT.

\$5750. 3-bay-window flats on Shotwell st., nr. 15th; containing 5 rooms and bath, etc.; each; rent \$15; lot 25x120.

BALDWIN & HAMMOND, 10 Montgomery st.

WILL EXCHANGE FOR.

LOT IN WESTERN ADDITION. \$7200-\$8500. New building on Golden Gate ave., not far from Broadway st.; rent \$630 per annum; large lot.

Apply to BALDWIN & HAMMOND.

PAYS 12 PER CENT.

\$12,400. RENTS \$1500 per annum; desirable location in South Park; close to Third and Bryant sts.; modern flat; always rented; extra large lot.

BALDWIN & HAMMOND, 10 Montgomery st.

A FINE DOWNTOWN INVESTMENT.

\$18,000. Handsome new building, containing latest conveniences; steadily rented at \$140 per month. BALDWIN & HAMMOND, 10 Montgomery st.

J. RICH & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

HOUSES RENTED, RENTS COLLECTED.

Entire charge taken of property.

112 MONTGOMERY STREET.

Under Occidental Hotel.

Telephone call, Main 5798.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE BY C. H. REYNOLDS & CO., 333 Montgomery st.

\$10,000. Pacific Heights, fine residence, lot 75x100; fine marine view; very cheap.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON & BURKE, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, established 1888; 626 Market st.

IMPROVED PROPERTY.
\$11,000. RENTS \$118; LANGTON ST. MADISON & BURKE.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE WILL SELL FOR A low price; 5th st., cor. Harrison; 80x62 1/2, with 4 cottages and 4 lots; rents \$200 per month; both streets accepted. MADISON & BURKE.

\$11,000. BUSBY ST., SUNNY SIDE, NR. 30x120 to rent. MADISON & BURKE.

\$10,700. SAN JOSE AVE., COR. TWENTY-fifth; rents \$10 per cent; splendidly improved income place. MADISON & BURKE.

\$10,500. PACIFIC AVE., NEAR VAN Ness; improvements and lot 30x132 1/2. MADISON & BURKE.

\$9500. JACKSON FRONT FRONT; RENTS \$54; lot 25x100. MADISON & BURKE.

\$7000. GUERRERO, NR. ARMY 31 FLATS; RENTS \$54; lot 25x100. MADISON & BURKE.

\$5000. 4 FLATS; STEVENSON ST., NEAR 14th; rents \$48; lot 26x77 1/2. Street accepted. MADISON & BURKE.

\$5000. CHURCH, CORNER TWENTY-seventh; cottage; lot 51x80. MADISON & BURKE.

\$7000. SACRAMENTO, NR. PIERCE; 8 rooms and bath; lot 26x103. MADISON & BURKE.

\$8000. CLAYTON NEAR PAGE; 12 rooms, bath, billiard, servant and furnace rooms; easy terms; 25x112 1/2. MADISON & BURKE.

\$6000. RENTS \$83; NATOMA, NR. 6TH, lot 21x138. MADISON & BURKE.

\$3250. DOUBLE COTTAGE WITH LARGE lot; well rented; sunny side Union st.; cable cars pass; easy terms. MADISON & BURKE.

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.

\$13,000. Line, near Taylor; 50x131 1/2. Elegant location for flats; Green st., near Larkin; 25x100; \$2600.

\$4500. -Mission st., near 30th; 26x178 to San Jose ave.

\$4500. -24th, nr. Cor. Vicksburg; 50x114.

\$4500. -25x117 1/2, nr. Cor. Scher and 23d.

\$4500. -Dolores, near 21st; 25x117 1/2.

\$4500. -Clement, near 11th; 70x75.

\$4500. -Castro, cor. Elizabeth; 26x105.

\$4500. -Golden Gate, near 25th; 25x100.

\$4500. -Clayton, near Frederick; 25x120.

\$4500. -Belvedere, near Frederick; 25x120.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

O'FARRELL & CO., 11 MONTGOMERY STREET. REAL ESTATE AGENTS. COLLECT RENTS. RENT HOUSES. EFFECT INSURANCE.

70,000. A VERY CHOICE PIECE OF THE city, the corner of two of the best streets in the city; the lot is exceptionally large and the improvements are of the highest order, but the above asking price is simply the valuation of the land, the improvements not considered. It is worth the asking price for about 60 percent. Will bear out the above statement in every detail.

47,500. A CHOICE PIECE OF MAR- ket-st. property, well improved, steady income, for the near future, selling is that there is an existing large mortgage, which must be satisfied immediately; as well as an income place, it is one of the greatest prospective pieces on the market to-day.

21,000. A DOWNTOWN BUSINESS corner, consisting of a saloon and other tenants; not far from Market st. and on a cable line.

15,000. PACIFIC AVE. RESIDENCE site, near Franklin st.; affording an unobstructed marine view; 47x100; one of the cheapest properties on Pacific ave.

13,000. THREE NEW MODERN FLATS on 7th and 9th streets; 7 and 9 rooms and bath each; total income per annum \$1200; large lot; 27x120 through to a rear street; both streets accepted.

12,500. TOTAL INCOME PER ANNUM \$1388; a choice N.E. corner investment; improvements 3 or 4 years old; steadily rented; one of the greatest income-bearing propositions that has ever been submitted to the public.

6500. MODERN BAY-WINDOW RESIDENCE of 8 rooms and bath; on N. line of Oak st.; lot 25x137 1/2; this is remarkably cheap, and to look at it means to buy it.

5000. BUILDING SITES COMMANDING UNOB- structed marine views; we have very many choice offerings in the select residence section known as the Presidio Heights; the property will be pleased to submit to you upon application.

900. ONLY TWO LEFT OF THE ENTIRE block that we subdivided on 12th ave. near 11th street, overlooking Golden Gate Park; this is only two blocks from the present terminus of the electric car line, and is within 25 minutes ride of the Baldwin Hotel; lots are 25x120; there have been very many handsome cottages built on this block; therefore, the neighborhood is assured; remember we have only two left.

450. BUILDING LOTS ON THE MISSION road, at the end of the electric line, and the center of the city; they are 25x150, and terms can be arranged to suit the purchaser; you will find our representative upon the block every Sunday.

45,000. A BUSINESS PROPERTY WELL situated in the heart of the city, on the corner of the city, and is within 25 minutes ride of the Baldwin Hotel; lots are 25x120; there have been very many handsome cottages built on this block; therefore, the neighborhood is assured; remember we have only two left.

45,000. A BUSINESS PROPERTY WELL situated in the heart of the city, on the corner of the city, and is within 25 minutes ride of the Baldwin Hotel; lots are 25x120; there have been very many handsome cottages built on this block; therefore, the neighborhood is assured; remember we have only two left.

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Recollections of Lincoln The Lawyer, Politician, and Statesman. as Joseph Medill knew him.

III.
After Mr. Lincoln became President his relations with Mr. Medill continued to be of the most friendly character. The two men met occasionally in the White House and they maintained a steady correspondence, yet very seldom did either write to the other a letter. The manner of this seeming paradox is interesting. In the midst of the titanic turmoil of the war Lincoln had little time and less inclination to write personal letters. Yet no public man, not even the first Napoleon himself, had a stronger appetite for intelligence or more various methods of acquiring it. In last October's number of McClure's Magazine Mr. Mitchell described how admirably Mr. Dana served the President as his "eyes at the front" and with what keenness of vision the humorist of the White House absorbed the pungent dispatches of the humorist of the War Department. Mr. Lincoln had other means of gaining and imparting military and political news of which perhaps not even his Assistant Secretary of War was cognizant.

Communication was kept up between the President and Mr. Medill through the mediary offices of Schuyler Colfax and E. B. Washburne. Mr. Medill's acquaintance with Mr. Colfax was of very long standing. It dated from the year 1846, in which Medill, then a youngster of 23, was exploring Northern Indiana in search of a place in which to "locate." Arriving at South Bend he made his way to the newspaper office, where he found the editor, a very blonde and low-headed young man at work at the "case," setting up the matter for next week's issue. The low-headed young man was Schuyler Colfax and the acquaintance thus formed lasted, with increasing intimacy, until his untimely death. And Mr. Medill's acquaintance with E. B. Washburne was almost as close and intimate.

Mr. Medill describes Colfax as "a man with a woman's temperament, refined, nice and insinuating." He would sit down by a man and smile and purr until within an hour he would know all that man knew on the subject he was speaking. He would not betray a confidence, but he dearly loved what the Scotch call a "two-handed crack." Washburne was more hearty and outspoken, but he could not get at the bottom of his interlocutor's mind as Colfax could.

Even the secretive Lincoln was not proof against so insinuating a character as this. When Mr. Colfax was Speaker of the House it was pretty well understood that he was very close in the President's confidence and could approach him at times and upon ground where other men feared to tread.

Thus Mr. Medill turned these old friendships, and especially that with Colfax, to good account. When he wanted to reach the President, to impart or receive important information, he would write a long letter to Colfax, criticizing, questioning, doubting. And straightway Colfax would repair to the White House in the evening, and read the letter to Lincoln, noting as he went along the President's defenses, replies and counter assertions, which indeed the letter had been framed to elicit. And these in return would form the body of Colfax's reply to Medill. (These interesting letters of Colfax's would be admirable reading at this time, but unfortunately they were lost in the great fire of 1872.)

In one of his letters to Colfax Mr. Medill deliberately wrote that "the Union was lost unless the President should straightway boldly emancipate the slaves and then turn the traitor out of the door." Colfax's reply to Medill, (These interesting letters of Colfax's would be admirable reading at this time, but unfortunately they were lost in the great fire of 1872.)

When the fortunes and spirits of McClellan's army were at the lowest ebb, Mr. Medill went to Washington with intent to have a private and solemn talk with the President. But first he visited some members of the Cabinet with Salmon P. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury. He spent a dismal evening. The disgruntled Ohioan declared that he could get no more money with which to carry on the war and what he had on hand was not worth forty cents on the dollar.

The Secretary of War was no less doubtful. "This thing is pretty near petered out," said Mr. Stanton. "Your man, Lincoln, is not displaying the ability that is needed to save the Union. The bottom is falling out."

"Lincoln heard me out," said Mr. Medill, "in a long talk at night in favor of emancipation and then answered with great solemnity: 'I dare not issue this thunderbolt until the Union armies shall have won some decisive victory. The effect of a proclamation now would be to alienate the Union Democrats in the North and in the army without whose aid we must fail; for the zeal of the abolitionists has been well nigh exhausted by the sacrifice of its chief born these two years past.'"

"I confess that Lincoln nearly won me over to his way of thinking, though what he said to me was a terrible shock to a man who had just come out of the Northwest, where all was confident of eventual success and where everybody was talking of liberating the slaves. When I returned to Chicago I found a number of preachers of several sects, under the leadership of Dr. Patton, since dead, organizing to go on to Washington upon the same errand as my own. I told the Rev. Dr. Patton in confidence what the President had said to me. 'No Union victory, no proclamation'; but he and his friends went to Washington, where, as I learned, they had a pretty warm time. The President flatly declined to issue the proclamation for about the same reason he gave me. Shortly after this the Union army won the hard fought battle of Antietam. And in a few days thereafter the thunderbolt of emancipation was hurled.

Mr. Medill's brother, a major in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, serving on the Potomac, was shot near Gettysburg and carried off the field to the hospital. Mr. Medill hurried to his bedside and met there Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin, who was there on a similar errand, one of his sons having been shot in the leg. Through the Vice-President's influence Mr. Medill procured a letter admitting him to see General Meade, and that officer entered upon an errand which, at this day, appears extraordinary.

"I wanted," Mr. Medill says, "to urge General Meade to press upon the rebels while the Potomac was still high before their pontoons were constructed, and finish them before the river receded to its banks and permitted them to retreat in Virginia. I thought, and still think, he could thus have annihilated or captured the whole rebel army, had he taken advantage of his opportunity."

Of course, the civilian editor was snubbed for pains. It was only in the high nervous tension induced by the picture of his brother's impending death and the bright chance of a crushing victory that he ventured on his bootless errand. Moreover, Mr. Medill had not, nor has to this day, that reverence for the form of authority which rules the conduct of some men.

But that which followed was even more characteristic. Returning from Meade's headquarters, snubbed and rejected, Mr. Medill sought out Vice-President Hamlin. "Mr. Hamlin," he said, "you occupy a most fortunate position in this crisis. You are the second officer in the United States; you rank next to Lincoln, and you want this war brought to a close at the earliest possible day as

much as I or any other. Why not sit right down here and write a dispatch to Lincoln to the effect that unless Meade fights to a finish here and now, while the Potomac is high, the war will be prolonged for years? There are not above 50,000 men on the rebel side, and they are short of ammunition. We have 75,000. The rebels are discouraged; our men feel the inspiration of certain victory. Now tell the President this and urge him, beg him to order Meade peremptorily to pitch right in and fight it out."

Mr. Medill says that Vice-President Hamlin at once replied: "I agree with you and I'll do it right off, but I don't know whether Lincoln will pay any attention to me." And the Vice-President sent the dispatch that evening from the Fredricks Hospital. That very night he received this reply from the President:

"I have received your interesting dispatch and am considering it."

Mr. Medill's account of what followed cannot fail to be interesting, in view of the perennial debate over the battle of Gettysburg. Father sent just such an order to me. I heard no more of it at the time," Mr. Medill says, "and knew nothing of Lincoln's decision except what all the world knows, until a few years ago when I met the Hon. Robert Lincoln in London while he was Minister to the Court of St. James. In the course of a Gettysburg conversation I told him the story just as I have told it to you, and was very much interested to hear his reply: 'Why,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'I remember the circumstance very well. I recall that a few days after Gettysburg father got a letter from Hamlin urging him to order Meade to renege the fight and push the battle to a final finish. Father sent just such an order to me by the Government wire, and the receipt of it was acknowledged. When we left the White House I made diligent search for that letter, but failed to find it. But I remember the contents, because father read it to me before he sent it. It was just what Hamlin urged him to write, and it wound up something like this: 'If you make the attack vigorously and fail I will assume all the responsibility of the defeat. If you win you shall have all the glory of having initiated the attack and I will never claim it.'"

Mr. Medill's last interview with Lincoln took place in the midst of Grant's final campaign against Lee. The war had been for a fortnight down at Grant's headquarters (on a pass from the President), and returning to Washington was summoned from his hotel by one of Lincoln's secretaries to the White House. The President wanted a circumstantial account of Medill's observations at the front. The latter told him what he saw and concluded, and in turn pressed the President for news of General Sherman down in North Carolina. Mr. Lincoln replied: "I can't tell you exactly where Sherman is, but I know where he ought to be and what he ought to be doing. When he gets to—"

But just then E. B. Washburne came into the room and Mr. Medill started to leave. The President stopped him. "Wait a minute, Medill," said he, and the two visitors remained standing while the story was resumed as to the chance of Lee falling back on Johnston and catching Sherman and crushing him between them.

"The last time I heard from Sherman," said Mr. Lincoln, holding up one of his huge hands to a wall map, and pointing to it with the forefinger of the other, "the last time I heard from Sherman he had one army corps here and another one here and a third one here, and was expecting to bring them all together at about the time he was to march to join Grant here. Now when he does that he'll—but that reminds me of the horse-jockey in Kentucky who got baptized in the river. He asked to be immersed the second time. The preacher demurred, but the horse-jockey, insisting, prevailed. When he came up from the second ducking he gasped: 'There! Now the devil may go to hell!'"

"I went out of the room," says Mr. Medill, "Washburne was hanging over a chair and with laughter. I never saw the President again." NEWTON MACMILLAN.

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SHE COULD TALK,

And She Did Quite a Big Spell of It in Three Breaths.

The following is an illustration of the conversational gifts of a stout lady, overheard by a reporter on an elevated car in this city. She had a large mouth, he says, and in talking her lips "moved flutteringly," like poplar leaves in wind. She found an acquaintance in the car, and at once began:

"I've just been up calling on Lucy Powers she used to live over near us you know and I promised that as soon as she got back from her tower I'd run across and see her. I called on her last night and she told me she'd seen her on Broadway over here and so I just ragged out and came over right away."

The sentence, not unnaturally put her out of breath, but she recovered herself and continued:

"I was surprised to find how cozy Lucy is fixed she has a real sweet little flat with real nice furniture and lots of dainty things scattered about you know and she's just what I was calling for. I told me she'd seen her on Broadway over here and so I just ragged out and came over right away."

Once more she paused, and after what the reporter calls a "long, deep draught of breath through the open mouth," she started again:

"I told William I'd call in for him when I left Lucy as he wants me to look at some underclothing with him and he never so much as buys a pair of socks now without first consulting me which is very convenient you know though somewhat trying when you have so many other things to look after I declare these cars make such a row you can scarce hear what any one is saying this is Franklin street isn't it well good-by dear I'm so glad to have seen you come over right soon now won't you I've had such a lovely time good-by."—New York Sun.

A Monument to Forgotten Heroes.

Marseilles has just erected a statue to the dead who yet do live, and to the fallen who never fell. It came about thus: The Town Council resolved some time ago to set up a statue to the gardes-mobles and the franc-tireurs of the Department Bouches du Rhone, who fell in 1870, and a fine allegorical group soon rose in the Allee du Meilhan, representing France leading her sons to the battle. The Marseillais were delighted with the noble monument, but one detail failed, namely, the names of the fallen heroes to be engraved in gold on the pediment. Many, too many, had doubtless fallen, but their names were forgotten, and not a single son of Marseilles belonging distinctly to these regiments could be recorded. The event favored of Tarascon rather than Marseilles, but the Municipal Council showed itself equal to the emergency and offered itself as del ex machina. "You want names," they said, "we give you our own." And so it has been done, for under the noble group of France and her sons going to the slaughter, come the names of the victims, who are just the municipal councilors of Marseilles to-day. The famous rederos of All Souls, where the saints and apostles were copied from the fellows and tutors as they sat in the common room at dessert, was nothing to this.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Young ladies act now as ushers in Wesley Church, Amherstburg, Ont.

BOTANISTS INTERESTED.

Peculiar Species of Plant Life
Grown at the State
University.

MICROSCOPY IS PRACTICED.

J. Burr Davy Takes Part in the
Work of the Department in
Berkeley.

The department of botany of the California State University possesses about five acres of the spacious grounds at Berkeley, which are devoted to the formation of its botanic garden.

In this garden is grown material for use in the various botanical classes, including particular species peculiarly adapted to illustrate various points in plant anatomy, such as the spider-wort (Tradescantia virginica), the stamens of which are covered with long hairs, each cell appearing—when examined under a microscope—as though it were alive and had a regular circulation of blue blood, for as one watches it he may see the minute grains of protoplasm moving about in streams from cell to end and then back again, never still for a moment. This is known as the circulation of protoplasm, and is perhaps better illustrated in this plant than in any other. Leaves of the shrub Lepargyrea Canadensis are used extensively in botanical classes to illustrate the peculiar modification of hairs which in this plant are flattened out at the top into broad star-shaped scales; and the stinging nettle is grown to show the remarkable structure of its hollow hairs with little sacs of poison at the bottom of each. Plants of barley grown in flower-pots will afford admirable illustrations of the exact "growing point" of the rootlets, with the "root caps" which protect them from injury as they push their way through the soil.

J. Burr Davy, who is connected with the botanical garden of the University, is much interested in the work that it is doing. Speaking of this matter yesterday, he said: "In addition to the things grown to illustrate special points, an attempt is being made to cultivate representatives of all the orders of plants which will bear our climate, for dissection and comparison in the classes in systematic botany; a great deal of material is needed for this work, as these classes have grown from sixty to seventy students, and meet three times a week."

"We are also trying our best to get together a representative collection of all the flowering plants of the State. With a flora so diversified as is that of California and having so many species peculiarly restricted in their distribution, it is absolutely essential for the thorough working out of our systematic botany that we should have—as far as possible—the whole of the flora represented in one area where members of the same genus from all parts of the State—the moist climate of the northwestern portion, the high Sierras and the hot arid desert regions of the south—can be studied side by side. It is very important also that we grow side by side for several years those peculiar forms and varieties of one species sometimes known as geographical variations, because their peculiarities appear to be due to differences in soil and climate, in order to determine accurately whether they will maintain their peculiarities when grown under uniform conditions."

"From careful and protracted studies in this direction it may be that much light will be thrown on the various unanswered questions of evolution and plant variation, and it is in this particular branch of study that I am especially interested."

"This collection and cultivation of California native plants should prove of considerable importance to the commerce of the State. There is no reason why California, with its beautiful climate and rich soil, should not become the source of the world's seed supply. Already we ship onion and sweet pea seed by the ton to the Eastern and European markets, and in spite of long distances and high freight rates it yields a profit, because a larger percentage of the seed in each pod will reach maturity here than under cloudier skies, and California seed produces stronger and healthier plants than that grown elsewhere. Now, why should we not supply the world with the seed of some of our beautiful wild flowers? That there is a large market for them any one can see who knows the Englishman's pride in his flower-garden and his keen desire to obtain new kinds of plants which other people have not yet got."

"The well-known firm of nurserymen, James Veitch & Son of London, recently sent a member of the firm on a six months' tour in Burma, Korea, Japan, Australia and New Zealand to collect seeds of novelties which they will raise and propagate in their nurseries and sell at high prices. Their English firms regularly employ salaried collectors to travel in the tropics and send home seeds and plants of things worth cultivating. If they find it pays to do so, surely there is room for us to step into the market and send out the rich products furnished to hand free of cost by nature."

"Not only ought we to grow and ship seeds of our own native products, but our climatic advantages will enable us to propagate with profit many of the handsome and rare plants of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and China, and for these a good market would be found in the Eastern States and England."

"The university botanic garden is already able, and will be better able in a year or two, to provide samples of seeds of several handsome native plants not now known in the outside horticultural world. Many plants are being raised also from seed received from Natal and Cape Colony in South Africa, and from Japan, Victoria and Queensland."

"Not only have we a foreign market awaiting our entry, but at home we shall find that as our State grows older the taste for flower-gardens will increase, and we shall get tired of growing nothing but tea roses and chrysanthemums, callas and geraniums, beautiful though they be; we shall wish to grow something that our next-door neighbor has not got, in order that our garden may look different from his, and so a demand for new garden-plants will arise, and indeed the need for them is felt already."

"The botanic garden at Berkeley has another use. It will become ere long—if the present plan and policy are permitted to be carried out unhindered, one of the most attractive features of the beautiful grounds of the university. The garden has many visitors, especially on Sundays, who manifest great interest in the curious and beautiful plants always to be found in blossom."

"The garden was started by Professor Greene about three years ago with a few seeds and roots collected on his botanical trips. From a small beginning it has grown steadily until about 4000 species are represented at the present time."

The recent report of the Liverpool Victoria Legal Friendly Society is a satisfactory one. No less a sum than \$16,556 was transferred during last year from the management fund to the benefit funds. Still more satisfactory and striking was the amount of added capital for the year. More than \$108,000 was thus put by being \$37,000 in excess of the savings of 1893. This is believed to be not only the largest saving achieved by the Victoria, but also the largest ever accomplished by any existing friendly society, and it brings the accumulated funds of the society very nearly to the large total of \$1,000,000.

About 1614 the apron was an indispensable part of every lady's dress. It was made of all sorts of costly materials, and was generally bordered with fine lace.

THOUGHTFUL WORDS FOR THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE.

THIS age is a fast one and in the wild scamper after success many a glorious constitution is debilitated, and, unless cared for, becomes in time broken down and ruined forever. The first symptoms are shown by a feeling of nervous excitement, followed by a restless and unsatisfactory night's sleep. This goes on and becomes worse until you find yourself listless and continually struggling with a tired feeling, even while you force yourself to follow out your duties of life. A cold contracted is hard to shake; your back aches; your liver and kidneys, and even your brain, fail to work correctly. A remedy to overcome and prevent this is needed, and we want to ask THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE if the following is not a common-sense combination possessing all that is necessary to keep the system well-toned and in a natural condition?

CELERY

IS UNIVERSALLY known as a substance that acts on the nerves, and if taken in a proper manner has a wonderfully soothing effect. A THOUGHTFUL PERSON will quickly realize, however, that something more is needed to effect a cure and restore the system to a healthy condition. The body and wasted forces must be kept or made strong, and when this is accomplished the various functions of the system are evenly balanced and a natural and healthy vigor is obtained. Nothing can do more for this purpose than

BEEF

THIS article in an extracted form possesses the highest and truest qualities of nutrition. Many lives have been saved and the sufferer made strong, healthy and happy by the use of Beef Extract alone. In extreme cases it is frequently the only thing that will be retained by the stomach. Everybody knows, even children, that Extracted Beef, or Beef Tea, almost immediately overcomes tiredness and the depressed feeling following a severe exertion of the mind or body. This should never be lost sight of, and its use will not only keep you healthy, but build up your system to its old-time vigor. Only one other companion is needed to make the combination, with the other two, perfect; namely:

IRON

THE BLOOD is very often the seat of many troubles the cause of which seems impossible to overcome. Your doctor recommends IRON as he knows how necessary it is to the blood, but is obliged to give it in such doses that he not only fails to cure you, but upsets your stomach, blackens your teeth and fills you with a repugnance that causes you to feel that you would rather die than take it again. With CELERY AND BEEF, however, it is combined in such a way that all this is overcome, and the Blood obtains what it so greatly needs without any disagreeable results. Take it as here offered and YOUR BLOOD WILL BECOME PURIFIED AND ENRICHED IN A PLEASANT AND NATURAL MANNER.

NOW, THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE, think this over. We do not ask you to gaze upon the distorted likeness of some obscure person as a sample of a cure. Nor are you obliged to wade through numerous so-called testimonials that are either bought or manufactured. Merely consult your own common sense and you will use nothing but

DR. HENLEY'S CELERY, BEEF AND IRON,

The Greatest Nervine and System-Builder Known.

NOTE—Many unscrupulous dealers attempt, and often succeed, in inducing a purchaser to accept some other "compound" and nostrum in place of Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron, as they are thus afforded a better profit. Beware of such substitution and do not be talked into taking something you do not want, and which cannot be of any possible benefit to your health. Ask for Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron, and accept nothing else.

SKIRTS!
Tailor-Made Suits!
BEST STYLE! CHEAPEST PLACE!
ARMAND CAILLEAU,
 46-48 GEARY STREET.

Bunko Jim's and some unhallowed revelry was going on, for even at the distance the

black shapes of horses could be seen teth-

NEW WESTERN HOTEL.
KEARNY AND WASHINGTON STS.—RE-modeled and renovated. KING, WARD & CO. European plan. Rooms 50c to \$1 50 per day; \$2 to \$8 per week, \$8 to \$30 per month; free baths; hot and cold water every room; fire grates in every room; elevator runs all night.

Yes, mass 'yes, sir.

And he turned angrily to rebuke the poor fellow there was a gathering of the men at the window looking out upon the parade and something was said about a lady slipping on the ice, which carried away like a shot. Two soldiers rushed to the rescue, and he saw him rushing to the rescue. It was Miss Ormsby.

And then, while some of the men went

And again as Will turned angrily to rebuke the poor fellow there was a gathering of the men at the window looking upon the scene. "What a thing!" was said about a lady slipping on the ice, which carried Will away like a shot. Two strides took him to the door, one gance sent him rushing to the rescue. It was Miss Ormsby.

And then, while some of the men went

Pinkham will continue to use her name, as the publication in newspapers of the account of her own wonderful cure and relief from years of misery has been the means of influencing many suffering women

NEW WESTERN HOTEL.
KEARNY AND WASHINGTON STS.—RE-modeled and renovated. KING, WARD & CO. European plan. Rooms 50c to \$1 50 per day; \$2 to \$8 per week, \$8 to \$30 per month; free baths; hot and cold water every room; fire grates in every room; elevator runs all night.

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A Page For Women.

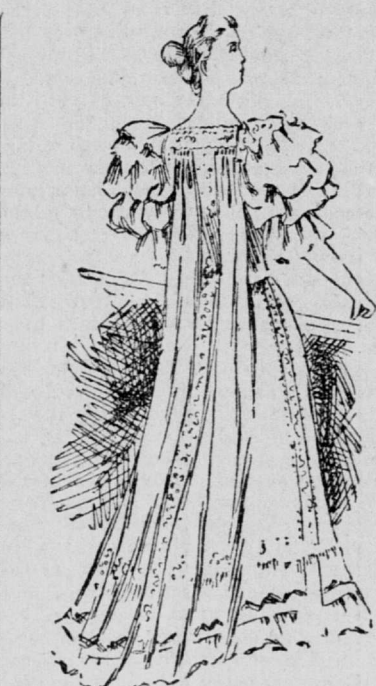
lace, full-draped sleeves and a Watteau-pleated back. The gown is direct from Paris, and is lined throughout with pale lavender silk, full neck, which finishes the bottom, while a huge bow of ribbon in the same shade is tied at the left side.

Silk waists are, if possible, more in vogue than ever, and one of the most stylish to be seen is of an entirely new chiffon, that is a bright plaid one, lined with bright silk to match the tone of the plaid. Another waist, which I like, is of a dainty violet shot-silk cut square, and outlined with jet, below which were fringes of violets catching up a fall of pretty guipure.

Another evening bodice of cloth of gold is made full and lined with a mastic tone, and the pagoda sleeves trimmed with gold lace and beads. At the throat is some embroidered mauve velvet, worked all over with gold threads, beads and paillettes and some deep-colored petunia rosettes, which blend in with the tone of the velvet. These, nestled on one side, the crosscut folds at the back, are new and very becoming, and peculiarly suited to the figure if passably good even. A pretty wrap for the evening is being made at one of our modistes' and I particularly liked it because it will not reach a high figure when completed. It is of the fashionable shade of crimson, in a French cloth very fine, with a small twill. It reaches from the throat to the feet, having a box pleat in the back. The sleeves are made with the pagoda cuff, and are of immense size. A ruche of dark green chiffon encircles the throat, and the garment is edged with a galon in a Persian design combining half a dozen shades of green and crimson.

The lining is of a dark green silk shot with crimson. Little rosettes of chiffon appear at the throat and on the sleeves.

Sailor hats are always on the market, for they suit almost every one, and each season seems to have a new model. But this season, I think, they are the prettiest ever worn. One here



Dainty Evening Toilette. Embroidered white muslin, combined with plain over pink glass silk.

the oldest of all, seems to stand alone in its refusal to recognize officially the eligibility of women to compete on a par with men.

Every known profession, occupation and trade seems now to be open to women in America. Apparently the medical profes-

Baptist, Congregational, Universalist, Unitarian, "Christian," Methodist and Primitive Methodist denominations, and over 350 women preachers among the Society of Friends. There are about 700 women preachers and pastors in the United States to-day.

The legal profession was the last of the three so-called learned professions to be opened to women in America, not because of reluctance on the part of the courts, but because women did not so easily apply for admission. There are now not less than eleven law schools open to women, and twenty-five States and Territories admit women to the bar. There are over 200 women lawyers in America, nine of whom are admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The women of Wyoming have full suffrage, and municipal suffrage is granted women in Kansas. In twenty-eight more States they have a right to vote upon school matters, and there are at least twenty-nine out of a total of forty-eight States where women enjoy some form of suffrage.

The political conditions of American woman to-day may be briefly summed up thus: While she is not yet admitted to the full exercise of political rights except in Wyoming, she possesses very generally some right to vote on local matters, and to hold many executive offices; she, in all walks of life, is considered nearly, if not entirely, the equal of man, and in many cases his superior. She is on a par with him in respect to freedom to labor and earn money; she may vote, hold office, do business, enter upon any profession as the social equal of man, enjoying respectful consideration and chivalrous treatment. Above all, she is a good wife and housekeeper, and a most devoted mother, in spite of all her outside avocations.—Queen.

TWO SONNETS BY HEINRICH HEINE.

DEDICATED TO HIS MOTHER.
(Translated from the German by M. E. Richardson.)

TO MY MOTHER, B. H. HEINE, BORN B. VON GELDERN.—No. 1.

To hear my head right proudly is my habit,
My temper, too, is somewhat proud and surly,
Should the King meet me face to face, why truly
I would not drop mine eyelids for a minute.
But, dearest mother, openly I say it,
Though pride triumphant swells my bosom surely,
Yet in thy gentle presence, calm and holy,
I seem possessed by some sweet, lowly spirit.
Is it thy soul, mine secretly constraining?
Thy dauntless, noble soul, no fears restraining
From soaring upward, heaven's pure light attaining.
Sad the remembrance I have oft committed
So many deeds by which that heart was wounded,
Dear heart that beats for me with love unbounded.

No. 2.

Filled with vain hopes I left thee once to journey
Through the wide world from end to end, attempting
To find true love, if anywhere 'twas hiding,
And, finding it, embrace it lovingly.
And so, through every street, at every portal,
I searched mine arms out, with a loving yearning,
Begging the least of love's gifts, and earning
Cold hatred only from each sneering mortal.
And ever searching for true love, and ever,
The love I sought for, true love, found I never.
But, I turned back, and found thee waiting,
And there, thou camest forth with joyous greeting,
And ah! I saw in thy dear eyes, mine meeting
The love long sought, the truest true love shining.

A FAMOUS LADY DOCTOR.

The French papers have lately announced the appointment of Mme. Tourangin, M.D., to the post of chief medical officer, in succession to the late Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz, to the Lycee Fenelon, the only establishment for girls upon the lines of the public lycées for boys in France. Mme. Tourangin's life history is an interesting one, and a French correspondent who forwards it thinks it will be read with some sympathy in this country, where the medical profession has become so well recognized as a woman's vocation. It is only within the last few months that Mme. Tourangin changed her maiden name of Chopin for the one she now bears, as the wife of a well-known physician, who has practiced for some twenty years past in Paris, and under whom she had long studied.

Mme. Tourangin was born in the remotest wilds of Brittany, and came to Paris as a girl of 19 in 1873. Her education thus far had been of the most elementary character, and had been received at a convent. But she was ambitious and observant. Scientific studies had great attractions for her, and toward medicine she showed decided leanings. She consulted Dr. Tourangin, who was known to her family, and he strongly advised her to enter upon a medical career. What seemed at first an almost insurmountable barrier, however, was the fact that the two examinations for Baccalaureat es Lettres and Sciences physique would have to be passed first; but she set herself to work with all the energy at her command, under M. Piprand, well known since as a muni-

cipal counselor, and in three years the first of these trials was safely accomplished. A year later the second was achieved, she meantime having entered the Hospital St. Antoine. Here she was the favorite pupil of Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz, who gave her the full benefit of all his own knowledge and experience, and afterward did all in his power to launch her upon professional success.

As a dresser she worked with Cochon, the eminent surgeon, and also saw a good deal of surgery with Dr. Feret, while she spent some months with Dr. Hanot, the great French specialist in diseases of the liver. By 1896 her medical degree was won, and a paper she wrote after six months' experimenting with Professor Armand Gautier upon salicylic acid and its properties and uses caused considerable sensation in the medical world. Shortly afterward Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz requested her to help him with his work as medical adviser at the Ecole Normale d'Instituteurs de la Seine, and later on nominated her officially as his assistant at the Lycee Fenelon. He always hoped and predicted that she would be his successor, and his wish, therefore, is accomplished, as she is now responsible for the health and well-being of the pupils and staff of this great institution.

She married in October last, having already built herself up a valuable private practice. She intends to give up her old consulting rooms in order to have one under the same roof as Dr. Tourangin, but this does not imply that they will have the same patients. Mme. Tourangin will rather devote herself to gynecology and the diseases of childhood. In her rare moments of leisure she cultivates art, and is both an accomplished pianist and clever and pleasing draughtswoman. In private life she is a charming companion, and is personally very popular alike in her profession and with her patients. There are no more than five women doctors in all Paris, of whom Mme. Tourangin is one, and certainly not the least distinguished of that brilliant little band.—M. F. B., in the Queen.

Since the year 1887, in which year the emigrants from Ireland—natives of

Ireland—amounted to 82,923, there has been a gradual decrease in the annual number, and that for last year is the lowest recorded since the collection of the returns commenced in 1851. It presents a rate of 7.8 per 1000 of the estimated population, which, with the exception of the rates for 1877-78, which it slightly exceeds, is the lowest rate for any of the years over which the returns extend.



YALE'S Almond Blossom Complexion Cream

What is more beautiful than the soft, dimpled, rose-leaf cheeks of a precious little baby? Every woman will gladly admit—nothing. What would you give to have just such a complexion? I can distinctly hear the echo of every woman's answer—everything I possess. Now, my dear friend, let me tell you a little secret that is not generally known. Mme. Yale's Complexion Cream will give you just such a complexion as babies have. Clear pink and white, fine-grained and beautiful—just such complexions as inspire the divine feeling of love and make sweethearts and husbands yearn for the tempting kiss. Mme. Yale attributes the beauty of her complexion to the constant use of this delicious cream. Her fame has been heralded from ocean to ocean by all the leading newspapers of the world, who publicly declare her to be the most beautiful woman on earth.

Yale's Almond Blossom Cream is pure. It is cleansing, healing and refreshing. Try a jar and be convinced and beautified at the same time. Price \$1. For sale by druggists and dealers everywhere, or

MME. M. YALE, Temple of Beauty, 146 State st., Chicago.

REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco, are supplying the dealers of the Pacific Coast with all of my remedies.

Our most fashionable women are now all ordering white pique dresses, for their summer outfits would be indeed incomplete without one or more such gowns, and some of them will be charming if built on the ideas given in the French and English fashion papers. I will describe two of the prettiest. The first has a wide godet skirt, perfectly plain with a very deep hem, having six lines of stitching. With this goes a dainty little pique jacket setting very full over the hips and opening over a vest of the finest softest muslin which has a pouch-like effect. The sleeves are very full. The jacket has two big pearl buttons



Costume in beige crepon, with white spot. Skirt full on the hips, gathered into a shaped band of guipure over Eau de Nil silk. Full sleeves. Draped bodice, with full front of Eau de Nil chiffon. Epaulettes and corslet of guipure over the silk. Collar of kilted chiffon, edged with Valenciennes lace. Hat in white chip and ostrich feathers; beige lace round the crown.

in the back and a well-shaped rolling collar with medium-sized reverses.

The second model has a Paquin skirt down the front width of which are sewn two wide parallel pieces of exceedingly handsome embroidery, under which the pique is cut out. The jacket is bolero worn over a blouse of fine white linen. The entire front and the crush collar is of the same insertion which appears on the skirt.

The idea of cutting the material from under the embroidery is an excellent one, as different colored silks can be sewn under the open work, making a pretty change in the dress. To complete the costume a wide white leather belt with a silver buckle is necessary. This jacket has very wide rounded reverses, and the sleeves are very long, coming over the hands, and edged with embroidery.

The trained godet skirt is being much worn, and is extremely pretty and appro-



A Pretty Morning Gown.

prate for house and carriage wear. However, the tendency is to shorten the skirts of street dresses so that they shall clear the ground all round, and I am glad of this, as our streets are certainly very dirty, and now that the doctors tell us how many horrible germs can be collected on the bottom of one skirt—why, it is simply appalling.

Our numerous weddings lately have brought out some really lovely gowns. One that many remarked on was of a

cedar-colored crepon with a tucked black satin yoke and a large pointed collar of black satin traced with cut jet and sequins of a golden-brown color, the bodice being made to overhang the broad belt of black satin, which was also embroidered.

A young girl wore at the same wedding a pretty costume. It was green in color, the surface of the material being shimmering like a bounce canvas; it had a waistcoat of amethyst and green shot silk made in double box pleats, with strips of cream embroidery braided with colored silk and a thread of gold. The bodice was adorned with amethyst buttons.

A gown just sent out from a New York house for one of our matrons is decidedly stylish, being of a brown watered grenadine lined with yellow silk, and it has a bodice of the same material, having a vest of the silk very beautifully embroidered in shaded silks.

Many serge dresses are being prepared for next month, and one of black serge has the coat made short and full, with the large sleeves dropping from a pointed yoke outlined with a strap of the cloth; at the back the velvet collar and reverses are moderate in size, and the shirt front is made of tucked muslin and Valenciennes lace. The skirt is very full and godeted; at the extreme hem of the skirt are three narrow pipings set closely together.

A good idea for all cloth gowns is to have the usual skirt, a jacket with reverses faced with silk in some contrasting shade and a vest of the cloth or of white muslin either tucked or frilled or a combination of frills and tucks.

For evening toilettes to be worn at summer resorts China silks are the most used; those in Dresden colors are made more beautiful when ornamented with Dresden china buttons mounted in silver, which are now quite the thing. A lovely gown of this silk in a gray tone is relieved with old lace and touches of red velvet which appear on the sleeves, at the waist and on the shoulders. A French gown which may be worn at one of the swiftest hops this summer is of rose-pink satin; its bodice has a drapery of whitish green miroir velvet studded with amber and white crystals, and softened by a fall of old lace at the shoulders; the sleeves are in the fashion now so much affected. A new color is called "beetroot," and a gown in which it figures may be described as being composed of beetroot chiffon over glass silk to match, the chiffon being veiled with black gauze, which is covered with bunches of odd pinkish colored roses, alternated with



A Dainty Evening Gown.



One of the Latest Styles.

stripes of black satin. The front of the waist and sleeves display a very fascinating arrangement by accordion-pleated beetroot chiffon; a cape of the floyer-covered gauze is frilled on the shoulders, and straps of passementerie studded with jet are most effectively used as trimming. A delightful tea-gown, which has not yet been worn by its pretty purchaser, is of the most beautiful quality of alpaca. The ground is white, covered with bunches of wistaria. It has large reverses of heavy

White Pompadour Silk with pattern of roses. Perpendicular stripes of lace on white ribbon are finished with white bows. The pouch front is caught up in the center, and a white bow is placed on each side of the waist, the ribbon and lace trimming forming bretelles; draped sleeves.

is in nut-brown fancy straw, trimmed with yellow Brussels lace and geranium-colored velvet, the bow standing erect in the back in the most approved style; a spray of geranium on the right side will rest on the wearer's head. Another sailor chapeau was of a deep blue-colored straw, trimmed merely with one of the new striped ribbons. Then one happened to be of blue and crimson and was very stylish.

For visiting, long putty-colored gloves stitched in black or putty-colored silk will be much worn, but the latest and newest fad of all is the yellow glove, real canary and maize color being the two shades. They are made of glace kid, stitched with black, bound in black kid, and have four quite large black buttons.

The style of parting the hair is rapidly going out of style in Paris. MARCELLA.

THE AMERICAN PROFESSIONAL WOMAN.

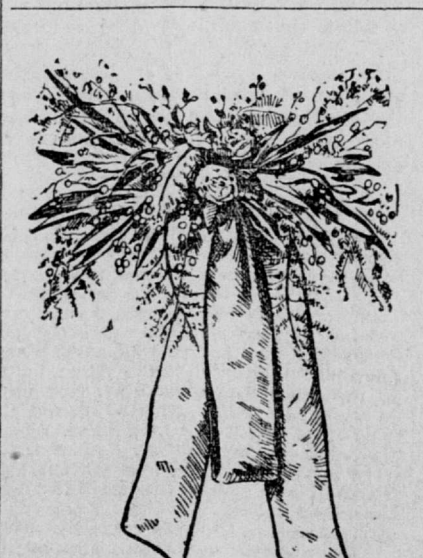
It is asserted that Max O'Rell, the celebrated French wit, recently made the assertion that if he could choose his nation and his sex he would choose to be an American woman, and, as he implies by this assertion, the position of American women strikes with astonishment all foreigners who travel in the States, for the American women are on an equality with men.

In Chicago, for instance, down in the city there stands an immense and very fine building, and that is the Woman's Temple. At the exposition there in 1893 one of the finest structures in the fair grounds was the Women's building, designed and built by a woman. In the congresses and at the exposition generally woman took an equally prominent part with man.

American women talk radically on all subjects, even to the changes of the laws and emancipation. In order to get an adequate idea of the conditions of American professional women in 1895, we have to consider the high state of education they have attained to-day, the professions and occupations open to them, and their political status.

In America there are over 100 first-class colleges and universities entirely open to women. Some, like Vassar, Wellesley, Smith and Bryn Mawr, are for women exclusively, and others are mixed. Harvard,

was the first sought by women, and now more than 1000 women practitioners of the healing art are scattered over the States and work on an equal footing with the men. The profession of theology has attracted fewer women, and it has been less easy for them to obtain recognition as pastors and preachers; but the theological schools of the Unitarian and Methodist Episcopal churches admit women students. There are ordained women preachers in the



The New Butterfly Bouquet is very graceful when designed by a good florist. An especially pretty one was composed of lilacs of the valley and pink roses. The spreading wings or bow-like sides of the bouquet were all of lilacs and their own foliage; the center of pink roses, when finished the whole is tightly veiled with a few small fronds of asparagus fern. As will be seen by the accompanying sketch, the bouquet had a long loop, and two ends of wide soft ribbons, one with very narrow pink and white stripes, the other soft green and white, tinged with pink on the reverse side. Narrow ribbons and trails can be used, but rather detract from the special character of the style. A number of bouquets of this design are being supplied for a forthcoming wedding.



This cloak is made of black satin de Lyons, with the back set in a box plait, the front having long square ends, while the satin over the shoulders is graduated shorter on the arm and longer at the front than at the back; lace quiltings decorate the neck, and jet motifs hang with glittering fringes at intervals.



CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,
Editor and Proprietor.

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The Eastern office of the SAN FRANCISCO CALL (Daily and Weekly), Pacific States Advertising Bureau, Rhineland building, Rose and Duane streets, New York.

SUNDAY.....APRIL 28, 1895

Have you seen the Spring Exhibit?

If we cannot do well, let us think well.

Society owes a duty to the art exhibit.

To have an artistic taste you must digest art.

Everything comes to those who don't need it.

There is always rest in the right kind of exercise.

The longest lane is the one that leads nowhere.

Whatever is done for another is generally well done.

A profligate wife makes a skinflint of her husband.

Stagnation wastes more money than enterprise costs.

Praising the cook is a good way to improve the broth.

It is the pinch of poverty that causes the most rubs in life.

The optimist can see something good even in a pessimist.

No iconoclast has the power to break any but fragile idols.

Display your enterprise yourself, but let another man advertise it.

Spend your time at home and your money for home products.

In the eyes of the average woman man is but a bundle of bad habits.

To remember your friends with pleasure you must forget a good deal.

The sunshine of California is so liquid that sensible people drink it in.

Take your exercise yourself and let another man take your medicine.

If you wish to be praised by good people, you must not praise vicious ones.

Very few people can tumble to themselves without feeling all broken up.

The goldbug thinks he sees a silver cloud where the people see silver sunshine.

There can be no art culture in a community where there is no art patronage.

Cross looks and hard words pave even the pathway of home with cobblestones.

Most men who are lacking in pride made a mistake in the selection of their wives.

You can make almost any man rise to the occasion by putting a pin in his chair.

If there were no white flies in the social world there would be many a black story.

A great deal of what is called high art in these days isn't even clothed with genius.

People who spend their lives in doing good never die—they are merely promoted.

Make yourself master of a single good opportunity and many more will come to you.

Satire is the weapon of a cruel heart, but humor is red paint on the nose of Kindness.

True character, like the glowworm, emits the strongest light in the darkest situations.

If enemies quarreled as often as lovers, there would never be any peace in the world.

Good doing is more efficacious than prayers to secure forgiveness for evil deeds.

An open-hearted woman is one whose cardiac perforations have been made by Cupid.

No woman should confine her study of California art to the contemplation of a mirror.

As a supervisor of societies even Mrs. Grundy has been accused of being partial to boodle.

We have a better reason to be proud of the Spring Exhibition than of the attendance on it.

In courting the sunshine of California one indulges in the most pardonable of flirtations.

People who rely upon others to give them a lift never get very high without losing their balance.

Country people may say they come to San Francisco on business, but they act as if it were a picnic.

If San Francisco wishes to begin the work of improvement, every cobblestone will afford an opportunity.

Nature provides a reward for all goodness and never demands that anybody should be good for nothing.

The man whose heart is not set afire by a sight of the pretty girls of San Francisco has need of a physician.

The New York company which is building houseboats to rent has set an example to enterprising San Franciscans.

It appears that woman proposes to continue extending her sleeves until she gets even with the wide, wide world.

If you are not thankful for the beauty and the delight of San Francisco you have never yet realized your situation.

There is an esthetic education for everybody in studying the artistic and picturesque possibilities of San Francisco.

In these days of elastic complexions no husband should be permitted by his wife to imagine that he married her too hastily.

People who read a great deal without cultivating a taste for the finer forms of literature are guilty of a dissipation that weakens some of the best fibers of the mind.

Novelty is a good thing so long as it is but a modification of something old and tried, but nobody would like to hear the music that an elephant might get out of a fiddle.

A SUMMER CHANGE.

If it were not for the wonderful variety of climates in California at all times of the year, our people would be denied one of the most precious gifts that nature has bestowed upon the State. It is so generally the fact that one cannot tell the truth about California without seeming to tell a lie, that it requires a certain degree of courage even to tell what is true. Californians themselves know the truth, and are aware that a comprehension of it is impossible for a stranger. Thus, what person who has not lived here can understand that at any season of the year climates peculiar to all the four seasons elsewhere may be found in a few hours' travel? On its very face it looks incredible that these radically different and opposing conditions should stand shoulder to shoulder almost from one end of California to the other. The "California liar" will never become extinct until he ceases to tell the truth. He is as absurd a creation in Eastern eyes as the casual traveler who writes about our State in its own words.

And yet very many localities in California have their transitory local discomforts; again, a particular place may have a climate that is good for one person and bad for another; still again, a locality may have a climate agreeable to the person at one time of the year and disagreeable to another. But this is the one great fact to keep in mind: Any person under the sun can find somewhere in California, at any time of the year, a climate that exactly suits him.

The close contiguity of these various conditions has produced in California a peculiar social habit. This is seen in the form of a kind of seasonal migration, and it is the wisest thing that Californians do. The residents of the coast, for instance, after a "winter" of balmy, soft, yet highly stimulating winds from the tropic seas, long for the crisp, dry heat, brilliant sunshine and rarefied air of the mountains in summer; and during the growing season of summer, when there is nothing to do on the farms and vineyards and orchards, the residents of the great plains of the interior desire to return to the heavy, penetrating heat of their homes and come over to the coast, where constant breezes are fresh and cool, and where sleep beneath a pair of warm blankets is infinitely sweet and as caressing as the gentle stroke of some good angel's hand on the weary brow.

But the finest of all these gentle pleasures is camping in the summer, whether on the coast by residents of the interior, or along the mountain streams by dwellers on the coast; for the change of climate is as valuable as the novelty of the outing. The Coast Range north and south of San Francisco is the favorite and proper resort for this pleasure, for there the noble, solemn and mysterious redwoods abound, with streams which are rivulets of sunshine and pearls. There, too, we find the rhododendron, filling all the space with its exquisite perfume; the dogwood blossom, big, white and bold; the tiger lily, luxuriating in its gorgeous panoply of splendid colors, and innumerable more modest blooms holding up their dainty lips to receive the sun's bold kiss.

There is no danger of rain in these long, shining months. A drowsy fog may linger now and then in the mornings, but it only makes the bed feel more luxurious and enticing; and when it passes away the great sun empties its very soul upon the earth and pours its richest treasures into every human heart open to receive them. And so slips away this glorious summer in the woods, where nature's unshackled limbs are stretched lazily abroad in the sunshine and men have a foretaste of the peaceful life that lies beyond the ends of the earth.

THE DEBTS OF THE CITY.

The City of San Francisco will, during the present week, be forced to face again the specter of its debts, and that in a way which always proves distressing to the individual debtor, and which is likely to do so to the Municipality unless some of its wisest heads be able to point the way out of its present dilemma.

The creditors of the City, whose claims for the unpaid balances of last year and of the present one amount in the aggregate to about half a million dollars, appear to be unwilling to go further in the way of furnishing supplies to the various departments of the City Government without assurance from some source that their bills, at least for supplies yet to be furnished, will be paid. There seems to be an impression that the State constitution makes illegal all claims against the City for goods furnished to it or for obligations incurred by it, when its treasury is empty, and forbids the payment of any debt until the next year's revenues are out. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision shall be void. (Const., Art. XI, Section 18.)

It would seem at a glance that this section of the constitution could never have been intended to be applied to that class of the obligations of a city which includes either the salaries of its officers, which are fixed by law, or the necessary supplies for the conduct of its departments, and which are essential to their maintenance, in order that its functions as a city may be performed. The construction of the section of the organic law which would compel the City to close its almshouses and hospitals, to cease the operation of its Fire Department, to stop its gas and water supply, and to have a general jail delivery of its prisoners, because, forsooth, its silurian officials had failed to make an essential tax levy to meet these absolutely essential expenses, is one which should not be adopted, if by any nicety of reasoning its avoidance is possible.

A careful reading of this section of the constitution would seem to disclose that its only object was to prevent the incurring by cities of those obligations which its officers have the discretion to incur or not, and which are generally obligations for those civic improvements or adornments which find their usual form of payment in a funded debt. The idea seems to have been to prevent the creation of a funded indebtedness without first securing the assent of the qualified voters of the City, and to prevent also providing beforehand for the collection of an annual tax running through a long series of years by which this special form of debt should be paid. Such is the only reasonable construction to be given to this section. The construction which is being attempted to be applied to it, and which is being used to alarm the creditors of the City and to involve

it in embarrassment, is without any reason at all. Suppose, for example, that by reason of some defect in the process of levying the annual taxes, the whole of the revenues of the City for any single year should fail, and their collection be found to be impossible after the City had progressed through some months of its administration, is it conceivable that the outstanding bills of the City for its salaries and for its necessities would be void, and that during the rest of the year the wheels of its government should perforce cease their motion and its operations and functions be suspended until the revenue of the succeeding year began to flow in? It must be apparent that such could never have been the purpose of those who framed this section of the constitution nor their idea as to its operation and effect.

In a recent case before the Supreme Court a long step was taken toward relieving the constitution from this harsh and illogical construction. The court decided that the salaries of City officials which are fixed by statute were not intended to be included within the classification of this section, nor to be limited as to their sources of payment to the revenue of the year within which the service was performed. The court expressly limited the scope of the section to those debts or liabilities which the City possesses the discretion to incur. From the reasoning of this decision it follows naturally that if the salaries of City officials are to be paid out of the effect of this section the necessary supplies for those of its departments which by statute it is bound to maintain must always be excepted. The City has no more discretion with reference to the expenses of its Fire Department than it has with reference to the salary of the Chief Engineer of that department. If it is bound to maintain the department it stands to reason that it must be bound to pay the bills necessarily incurred in its maintenance.

From this reasoning there is no escape, and there should be none. The City must be bound in law as it is bound in honor to pay its debts. There is no use dallying with this dilemma nor postponing the settlement of the question because it happens to be disagreeable, nor because the City treasury is at present depleted. It is due to the merchants who have already furnished the City with a large amount of supplies, and who are expected to continue to do so without receiving their money due or about to become due therefor, that the legal status of their debts should be established at the earliest possible time. Let the City officials take hold of this matter with a firm hand, and either resolve to honor these obligations as soon as the condition of the City treasury will permit, or else take the matter at once into the court and have the issue decided as to what the municipal liability may be.

A NOBLE BOULEVARD.

Standing in the center of Market street and looking westward, we observe that the imaginary prolongation of this greatest of San Francisco's thoroughfares sweeps up the rolling incline and disappears beyond the range of low mountains through the lowest point in the saddle of Twin Peaks. It is due to the merchants who have already furnished the City with a large amount of supplies, and who are expected to continue to do so without receiving their money due or about to become due therefor, that the legal status of their debts should be established at the earliest possible time. Let the City officials take hold of this matter with a firm hand, and either resolve to honor these obligations as soon as the condition of the City treasury will permit, or else take the matter at once into the court and have the issue decided as to what the municipal liability may be.

As the improvement of the City is now the order of the hour, and every citizen possessed of a spirit of pride and patriotism is casting about for the best means to that end, let us imagine what Market street would be if extended over Twin Peaks to the sea.

At present the street stops, a little over three miles from the ferry, at the foot of the steeper hills which traverse the peninsula from north to south. The Market-street Railway Company has a cable line from the ferry to this point, and there it is deflected southerly into Castro street, following that thoroughfare nearly two miles to its end at the base of the hills. If instead of this deflection Market street were opened the cable would have to make a sharp climb to the summit. On the western side the grade would be comparatively easy all the way down to the beach. The point where the extension would strike the beach is about eight and a half miles from the ferry and about the same distance from the Cliff House. Thus, the ferry, the Cliff House and the western end of Market street would be the three points of an equilateral triangle, and therefore would constitute the three salient points past which to run the grandest scenic boulevard in the world.

Pursuing Market street, the grade from the present terminus to the summit would be too steep for boulevard purposes, but in nowise would lessen the charm and beauty of the route for a cable scenic road. For a boulevard a great deal better scheme than a straight road is available. The neighborhood of the summit is surveyed and platted into a most picturesque labyrinth of crooked streets, which follow the bewildering contours thereof on the easiest grades. It would be far better to construct a tortuous boulevard over a route which should wind in and about the numerous pinnacles that serrat the sky line, for by this means there would be secured, not only a comfortable grade, but an amazing variety of panoramas, which would include the facing of every point of the compass and every one of the splendid pictures which the summits of these hills reveal.

In the past the barren saddle of the peaks the westward-bound driver will find before him about four miles of a country totally different from that which he left behind on the eastern flank. Much of this long, rolling stretch has been planted to pines, with wide plantations of eucalyptus here and there. A cable could follow the contour without difficulty, but a boulevard might have to make a slight diversion at intervals. The street would pass within a half mile of the Almshouse, would cross the San Miguel and ocean roads near their junction, and passing over a large open cattle range would strike and cross both arms of Lake Merced. Every inch of the route is beautiful and picturesque.

Expensive though such an improvement would be, its grandeur would compensate for all. From the ocean northward to the Cliff House we should have the ocean boulevard, already made part of the way, and at the Cliff House we should find Golden Gate Park with its splendid drives and its smooth road back to the City.

OUR EXCHANGES.

In referring to the action of the CALL, urging business men to give support and encouragement to the San Joaquin road by pledging their business to it the Bishop Register says: "This is identically the same, in intent and motive, as the pledge the people of Inyo County were asked to give before the tax levy was advanced several years ago, when such a pledge would have helped the project to success. The San Joaquin Valley people have not been scared into a fear of such an agreement, as Inyoites were, and the enterprise will receive encouragement accordingly."

This reference to the experience of Inyo is one that should not escape the attention

of the people of any section along the line of the San Joaquin. As the Register well says, similar pledges, if given in time, would have materially promoted a helpful enterprise in that county, and there can be no doubt they will be of great advantage in the present instance, while fortunately there is not much danger that the monopoly can frighten the people into refusing to give them.

The most notable of our Pacific Coast exchanges of recent date is the issue of the Santa Cruz Surf on the anniversary of the disastrous fire which destroyed the business portion of that city last year, and to which the editor has given the appropriate title of the Phoenix edition. Even the most casual survey of the paper shows that during the past year Santa Cruz has made a record for energy, enterprise and accomplishment of which any community might be justly proud, for while one large illustration shows the ruins of the city on the morning after the fire, others exhibit the handsome blocks of buildings that within a single year have been erected in their place.

In addition to this, Editor Taylor has been sagacious enough to make the record of this particular display of energy the occasion for a general review of the advantages and resources of Santa Cruz and an account of what has already been achieved there by the enterprise of individuals or the commendable public spirit of the community. The showing in this respect is a remarkable one. Santa Cruz is one of the most progressive of American towns. She has not only had great advantages, but has made good use of them, as is made evident in such public works as her streets, her sewers, her parks, her electric lighting and her water supply.

Among the more noticeable features of the edition are two excellent maps; one showing the position of Santa Cruz in relation to San Francisco and the adjacent counties, and the other a railroad route from San Francisco via the ocean coast and Santa Cruz to Tular. These maps may well engage the attention of capitalists and railroad builders, as they clearly reveal the possibilities of profit in constructing lines along the route suggested. Every page of the issue, in fact, contains something worthy of study, and the people of Santa Cruz should see to it that it has a wide circulation.

It is pleasing to note the cordial way in which the leading papers of the coast are supporting the proposal to make an earnest and aggressive struggle to bring the next Republican National Convention to San Francisco. It is generally recognized that the assembling of the convention here would be a benefit to the whole Pacific Slope from Washington to Arizona, and hearty promises of co-operation with San Francisco in the undertaking come from every side.

One of the ablest and most forcible articles on the subject that has yet appeared was recently published in the Los Angeles Express, which in conclusion said: "Politically it would be a wise move for the Republican party, which has always found its warmest friends and most loyal adherents in the West. We hope this matter will be at once taken up by the press, Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and other organs of public opinion on this coast, and pushed to a successful issue. Los Angeles will help San Francisco all she can."

The enterprise is indeed one that may rightly engage the energies of every progressive organization on the coast, and if it does so the can hardly be any doubt that it will be successful. San Francisco and Los Angeles make a strong team in themselves, and if they receive any assistance from other enterprising communities they will be almost certain to win.

According to reports that come to us from various parts of the State, we are going to have fruit crops this year that will afford excellent material to work on in building up an extensive industry in fruit preserving. The Woodland Mail says: "The late frosts were only a blessing in disguise, and will save the orchardist the trouble of thinning his fruit. It is better to have one large apricot than six that are small in size and inferior in taste." The Santa Cruz Sentinel gives a similar view of the case, in saying: "Unless much greater calamities happen to the fruit from now forward than have yet been felt, we shall have all the fruit of nearly every kind in California that we can take care of."

Equally good reports come from other sections, and what is more, there are signs that an effort will be made to preserve a good deal of the fruit in this State, instead of shipping it as raw material. The Santa Clara County Grange has begun work in the matter, and other counties will not be long in following the example. In fact, the Fresno Republican is already urging the enterprise in that county, and very emphatically says:

"We ought, in very shame, to cease shipping dried fruits East, that they may be manufactured into various edibles. Regard for our pocketbooks and for our reputation for business sagacity should terminate such a child's business."

A good hint for the people of San Francisco is found in the recent statement of the Los Angeles Herald that the price at which Los Angeles city bonds have been recently sold, and the eagerness of the multitude of buyers, would indicate that there is no lack of money in the country for those who have the collateral. In fact, there has never been a time when a community with good credit could borrow money so cheaply as at present, and accordingly it would be wisdom on our part to follow the example of those cities that are borrowing money for municipal improvements. When all the circumstances are taken into consideration, it will be seen that the hint given in Los Angeles is not only good, but it is so broad there is no getting around it.

YSAYE, A MUSICAL IDOL.

There is no denying that San Francisco is far, very far, from the madding crowd of musical celebrities who annually escape from Europe and the United States to visit this country. There is no lack of money in the country for those who have the collateral. In fact, there has never been a time when a community with good credit could borrow money so cheaply as at present, and accordingly it would be wisdom on our part to follow the example of those cities that are borrowing money for municipal improvements. When all the circumstances are taken into consideration, it will be seen that the hint given in Los Angeles is not only good, but it is so broad there is no getting around it.

YSAYE, A MUSICAL IDOL.

Other European artists, however, like Padewski, are accepted on their own great merits, and are idolized and raved over in a manner peculiar to America—that is, to Eastern America, for the Pacific Coast is rarely accorded an opportunity of hearing an artist who is the idol of the hour, and there is little precedent as to the manner of treatment he would receive. Virtuoso whose glory has fled often come to us, it is true. Remenyi, for instance, who has just departed, once set London on fire, but that was many years ago, when he was young and full of charm. Now, grand old man of music that he is, Remenyi is in the sea and yellow leaf, and it would be a farce for San Francisco to languish over a musical Rip Van Winkle.

However, we are really to hear at last the new celebrity, for he is the most prominent figure on the artistic horizon in the East at present, is coming to give some violin con-

certs at the Baldwin in May. Ysaye only came over from Europe a few months ago, but he immediately filled the aching void that Padewski left in the dilettanti's heart and was the joy of the matinee girl who split her white gloves to shreds in applauding him. The triumphant performer at once crushed his rival and friend, the famous Cesar Thomson, who had also come over to star. Henri Marteau has been no more thought of since he appeared, and great Padewski's memory has sunk into temporary oblivion from New York to Chicago.

Ysaye is a man of about 35, a native of Liege, in Belgium, and a pupil of Viexieux. One of his charms is that he is modern and emotional, musical impressionist in fact, and his followers profess to experience whatever feelings he chooses to evoke in them. There is nothing ethereal about Ysaye's appearance. If he were a mere ordinary mortal he might be described as a sort of fat boy, but when he plays for his looks, they are not so fluffy as Padewski's, but they are longer, and as he fiddles they wave about in rhythmic ripples.

Ysaye is in most respects the foremost man among the young violinists, and he has been more raved over during the last six months than any other artist, not excepting Padewski.

The interesting question now arises, Will San Francisco prostrate itself before this idol as the East has done, or will it gaze askance at the long-haired fiddler and give him occasion to the long-haired fiddler and give him occasion to the Golden Gate a jay town?

The programme for Monday, May 18, will include the following numbers:

Concerto (No. 3, B minor, Op. 61).....Saint-Saens
Andantino quasi allegretto.
Molto moderato e Maestoso.
Allegro e troupes.
M. Ysaye and Grand Orchestra.
Weber
Concertstück.
M. Lechmann, with orchestra.
Mendelssohn
Allegro molto appassionato.
Andante.
Allegro molto vivace.
Ysaye, with orchestra.
Ballad (B minor).....Chopin
M. Lachmann.
Wienawski
"Faust" fantasia.
M. Ysaye, with orchestra.

There will be frequent changes of programme during the engagement.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Judge Dibble is safe from the confidence man. Yesterday morning as he stepped out of the Lick House a man passed him and nodded with a familiar air.

"I don't know that fellow," said the Judge, as he looked over his shoulder and followed the stranger around the corner with his eyes. "It is a dangerous thing to let people claim an acquaintance with you, and it pays to never acknowledge a nod unless you know your man. The town is full of confidence men, and they have very little feeling about claiming any acquaintance which they think will be of financial benefit to them."

"Suppose the gentleman accusing you really knows you through some previous meeting?"

"No, no, never. That is out of the question. I never forget a face."

The Judge shook his head with a positive air and proceeded:

"Suppose you are walking along the street and an absolute stranger rushes up to you and says he met you in such-and-such a place or at so-and-so's house. What is the best thing to do?"

"I mean in case you never saw him before?"

"What would you do, Judge?"

"Simply say, 'I never saw you before, sir.' Why, certainly I would. I have no doubt that dozens of men misrepresent themselves, and I believe you could recall cases yourself. It is infamous, sir. Yes, infamous, sir. Do you not know that the reach of the confidence man is without limit? Just think."

After a brief pause, during which the gentleman addressed thought a little, he proceeded:

"I mean in case you never saw him before?"

"What would you do, Judge?"

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Weddings.
Hollobrook dinner.
The Bixler musicale.
The De Kontski concert.
Students' German literary.
Travesty on Romeo and Juliet.
Dramatic Club entertainment.
Mrs. F. S. Anzures' dinner.
Reception by Mr. and Mrs. C. Dunne.
Mayday fete at the Oakland Trotting Park.
Mrs. Anzures' private theatricals next Tuesday.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rhodes' tin-wedding reception.
Weddings last week:
Lee-Golder.
Dalton-Lyon.
Strauss-Beck.
Casey-Beach.
Pitts-Hodnett.
Boher-Paturel.
Russell-Welch.
Hibbard-Hyde.
Cook-Michaels.
Lang-Kornfeld.
Matthews-Kerr.
Holquist-Green.
Timlow-Carolan.
Smith-Desimone.
Nordman-Bissert.
Lord-Goodenough.
Coleman-Simpkins.
McQuaid-McAdams.
Rosenthal-Rosenthal.

The following engagements have been announced:
Samuel Knight to Miss Mary Holbrook.
Edward Schmiedel to Miss Alice McCutcheon.
Professor Charles A. Seifert to Mrs. Dora Werner.

THE WEEK.

WEDDINGS have monopolized the attention of society during the week. There has been very little else going on, in fact, worthy of recording on this side of the bay. Oakland has had, however, unusually few nuptials in this year's post-union season, and so society over there has devoted most of its attention to the travesty on "Romeo and Juliet" and the coming Mayday fete.

The bicycle race is not dying out at all, and the riders are seen in full force at the park in the mornings.

Not only the coach did not receive the support expected, and no longer makes the runs to Burlingame from the Palace Hotel.

WHAT IS GOING ON.

LAST Saturday afternoon the young lady ex-members of the Crocker-Aukland and a few others were entertained at the residence of Mrs. L. Eugene Lee, 2524 Gough street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Holbrook gave a dinner on Friday evening, at which the engagement was announced of their daughter, Miss Mary Holbrook, to Samuel Knight. The dinner was a very pleasant affair. The decorations were in pink. Besides the host and hostess, Miss Holbrook and Mr. Knight, there were present: Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield Baker, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Lint, Miss Nellie Hillier, Harry Wilson, Sheldon, Miss Ella Goodall of Oakland, Claude Terry Hamilton, Miss Jennie Blair, Southard, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Coleman, Augustus Taylor, Miss Alice Hobart, Frank Owen, Joseph B. Grant, James H. Hobart, Charles N. Felton, Miss Carrie Taylor, Harry N. Stetson and Miss Mary Hoffman.

The Entre Nous Club gave their final dance of the season in Maple Hall of the Palace Hotel on Friday evening, and it was a very successful and well-conducted affair. There was a large attendance, an elaborate display of elegant gowns and beautiful decorations. The earlier part of the evening was taken up in general dancing, and the cotillion was begun at 10 o'clock.

A novel and pretty figures were danced. Sanford G. Lewald led the cotillion, with Miss Emma Umbreit for a partner. The figures were in pink. Besides the host and hostess, Miss Holbrook and Mr. Knight, there were present: Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield Baker, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Lint, Miss Nellie Hillier, Harry Wilson, Sheldon, Miss Ella Goodall of Oakland, Claude Terry Hamilton, Miss Jennie Blair, Southard, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Coleman, Augustus Taylor, Miss Alice Hobart, Frank Owen, Joseph B. Grant, James H. Hobart, Charles N. Felton, Miss Carrie Taylor, Harry N. Stetson and Miss Mary Hoffman.

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section of the State. Their city residence will be erected on the lot adjoining Mrs. Welch's, and pending its completion the young people will reside with Mrs. Welch.

Lee-Golder.

John Lee Jr., son of the president of the Pacific Canning Company and owner of the hotel property at San Mateo and M. M. Golder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Golder of 1121 Bush street, were married last Wednesday evening. The Rev. Dr. F. Wendell officiated. The bride was supported by her sister, Miss Golder, and George Newman, attended the groom as best man. After the ceremony supper was partaken of, and to-day Mr. and Mrs. Lee will leave for a three months' trip to Colorado Beach and Santa Catalina Island. They will then make a three months' trip to Europe, and on their return will occupy their new home at 614 Steiner street.

Dalton-Lyon.

An interesting wedding, the Mission was that of Benjamin C. Dalton and Miss Nina P. Lyon at Trinity Presbyterian Church last Thursday evening. The church, which was crowded with the friends of the young couple, was beautifully decorated for the occasion. To the notes of the wedding march the bride and groom entered, led by the ushers, Frank C. Dalton, W. Robert Williams, William H. Carr and H. A. Nauman, followed by the bridesmaids, Miss Mabel Hazeltine and Miss Ida Insell. The maid of honor, Miss Ethel Dalton, preceded the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Cunningham Smith, the pastor.

At the conclusion of the ceremony a reception was held at the residence, corner of Twenty-sixth and Fair Oaks streets. The groom is a son of Frank Dalton of the commission-house of Dalton, Carson & Co., and the bride is the daughter of George F. Lyon, who resides at 506 Hayes street.

Pitts-Hodnett.

At the Mission Dolores Church last Wednesday evening William F. Pitts of Fresno and Miss Annie Hodnett of this city were united in the bonds of matrimony. The Rev. Richard P. Brennan officiating. Miss Mary Hodnett was the bridesmaid and Jack C. Hademark the best man. The edifice presented an attractive appearance and was crowded with numerous friends of the bride and groom. Following the ceremony a reception was given at the residence of the bride's parents, 308 Seventeenth street, where elaborate refreshments had been served. The guests of the bride were: Mr. and Mrs. Pitts, Mr. and Mrs. Hodnett, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. J. J. Kingwell, Dr. B. M. E. Wagner, A. E. Shattuck and Hugh H. Scott.

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large number to witness the ceremony. Rev. Edgar Lion officiated, after which a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. After a tour of the south part of the State the young couple will occupy their home on the corner of Twelfth avenue and Clement street.

Casey-Beach.

The wedding of George A. Casey and Miss Annie Beach, both of this city, took place at the residence of the bride's parents, in Melrose, Alameda County, last Thursday. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. A. C. Crawford of Oakland.

Lang-Kornfeld.

On Wednesday last the wedding took place of Sander Lang and Miss Fannie Kornfeld. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. N. Schoenfeld.

McQuaid-McAdams.

The wedding of Daniel J. McQuaid and Miss Isabel McAdams took place last Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock at 815 Howard street.

RECEPTIONS.

VERY successful was the entertainment given by the members of the Students' German Literary and Dramatic Club of the University of California last Monday evening at Union-square Hall. The performance opened with the play of "Ein Kriminal Verbrecher," which was produced with the following cast: Hermann (Beckwith), H. Allen; Friedrich (W. J. Drew), W. H. Carr; Lorenz, Mr. H. Carr; Charlotte, Miss L. Parker, Ein Unbekannter, J. S. Drew.

After a short intermission the audience were entertained with the farce entitled "Als Verlobte Empfinden Sich," with the following distribution of characters: Hermann (Beckwith), H. Allen; Friedrich (W. J. Drew), W. H. Carr; Lorenz, Mr. H. Carr; Charlotte, Miss L. Parker, Ein Unbekannter, J. S. Drew.

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Association will hold its first annual picnic and outing at Schuetzen Park, San Rafael, July 4.

PERSONALS.

EDGAR Mills and the Misses Mills will spend the summer at their country home at Menlo Park.

Miss Genevieve Carolan, who was one of the bridesmaids at her sister's wedding on Tuesday, arrived the previous week from Farmington, Conn., where she is attending school.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Folliis and family will move to San Rafael about the 1st of next month, having taken one of the Hotel Rafael cottages for the summer.

Miss Balfour, who has been spending the past few months with Mrs. Robert Forman, left on Thursday for New York, en route to her home in England.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Elkins of Philadelphia are visiting Mrs. Elkins' father, C. N. Elton, and her aunt, Mrs. Loomis, at their home in Menlo Park.

Mrs. Richardson Clover arrived in Paris late in March from Washington, D. C., and registered at the Hotel Continental.

Mr. and Mrs. Sig Stern have gone to New York to remain the entire summer season.

Mrs. W. J. Polk and her daughter will spend the summer months in travel abroad, leaving New York on May 14.

Miss Fannie Carroll, Miss Carroll and Miss Hoffman are among those registered at Paso Robles.

Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Miss Fair will leave here early in May for New York. Mrs. Oelrichs and Miss Fair expect to spend the summer months in travel abroad, leaving New York on May 14.

Mrs. John Boggs will return from the East during the latter part of June and with her daughter will go to the Hotel Rafael for the summer season.

Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Kip and the Misses Kip will spend the summer season at the Hotel Rafael.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bowers have taken rooms at the Hotel Rafael for the summer season.

Mrs. Flood and Miss Jennie Flood will spend a month at Paso Robles.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harris have issued invitations for their silver wedding, next Saturday.

Among the late arrivals at the Hotel Rafael are the following: Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Polk and her daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Polk and her daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Polk and her daughter.

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IN ANTELOPE VALLEY.

Among the Yuccas, Fruit Colonies and Artesian Wells.

CONQUERING RUSSIAN THISTLES

An Immense and Long-Neglected Region Beyond the Tehachapi Attracting Capital.

One of the least known portions of California may be found in that extensive mountain territory along the borders of Kern and Los Angeles counties which is known on the map as Antelope Valley. Although the Southern Pacific crosses it, all that the traveler sees is a level stretch dotted with sagebrush and giant yuccas. Nevertheless, the 1100 square miles included in this upland valley, 2000 feet above the sea, includes a great deal of valuable soil and has many potential resources.

Leaving Los Angeles on the night train four hours' northward travel brings one to the new station of Palmdale, the supply point for groups of colonies on the southern side of the valley both east and west of the railroad. Palmdale is a straggling pioneer village, with a store, hotel, schoolhouse and a few dwelling-houses, all cheaply built, as must needs be when lumber costs \$30 a thousand. The little hotel was crowded on my arrival that it carried my recollections back to pioneer experiences in San Luis Obispo at the season when the sheepherders descend in force and take possession of a whole district.

Two miles east of the station is another Palmdale, the old colony settlement, a little more mature, but hardly less primitive. Here there are irrigated orchards and gardens, however, and quite a prosperous community has established itself on the edge of a yucca forest. Driving across the dusty plain, one has a realizing sense of the many and sharp contrasts of California.

The Russian Thistle.

(a mature plant. b seedling, about two weeks after germination, natural size. c flower detached from the axil and remaining suspended by minute hairs in the ordinary inverted position on a rolling plant, enlarged three diameters. d flower viewed from above and in front, showing the calyx lobes forming a cone-shaped body and the large membranous spreading wings, enlarged three diameters. e seed, with flower part removed, enlarged five diameters. f embryo, removed from the seed, enlarged seven diameters. After L. H. Dewey, United States Department of Agriculture, bulletin 15.)

California outdoor life. South are the low, purple hills, treeless, desolate, sharply outlined against the sky. Beyond them, toward the southeast, rises the greater wilderness, more rugged, more barren, more terrible. Across it the yucca forests extend in belts, far more picturesque as one journeys through them than when seen from the car windows. In these April days the yucca trees are heavy with bloom—masses that weigh ten and twenty pounds, greenish white flowers, tainted with sickening sweetness.

The beautiful Yucca whipplei and Yucca baccata, so often seen on the desert hillside, have a charming fragrance, but the yucca is very different. Useless for lumber or fuel, except as the trunks fall to the ground, are covered with hot sand, and slowly baked and compressed into an almost petrified condition, the giant yucca seems to be hated by every pioneer, but when they have all disappeared one of the charms of the valley will be gone. Seen in great masses at twilight or sunrise they give this mountain valley a strangely tropic appearance. Perhaps the desert palm will some day be planted here in a small way, but the yucca forests are already palm-like in their dignity and artistic strength.

Northward, along the rim of the valley, twenty miles away, another range of purple hills rises into the Tehachapi Mountains. If one turns west the mountain walls converge to the winding pass of the Tejon. Lonely, desolate, unpeopled, as the mountain plain appears, is certainly the railroad gateway for an immense territory, and the strategic point where armies, in case of future war, would maneuver for the control of Northern or of Southern California.

The rainfall of Antelope Valley averages from three to eight inches—not sufficient to insure a crop except under peculiar conditions. Along the southern side of the valley, near the foothills and extending into the mountains where the rainfall is greater, a wheat belt of 70,000 acres usually gives profitable returns. The quality of the wheat is unsurpassed for milling purposes. A great deal of it is hauled out through the Tejon Pass and stored in a kersfield. It is thought that a flourmill to supply local consumption will soon be built in the valley.

The irrigation districts, present and potential all lie along the foothills. West from Palmdale is the Amargosa irrigation district—rather a dismal name, for the sink of the Amargosa is one of the most barren spots on the American continent. Eight miles further west, where the famous Elizabeth Lake, a favorite camping ground of Tiburcio Vasquez, the Spanish bandit, Harry Morse and his men when pursuing Vasquez twice visited this little mountain lake, which is a mile and a half long and about a mile wide. It is now proposed to tunnel under the mountain rim and use the lake, which is fed by springs, as the source of supply for another irrigation district.

Still further west and northwest Kings Canyon and Lake Katrina furnish water for the land of the Manzana colony, the Alameda colony and the Fruit-Growers' Society, about seven sections.

secured a good deal of land, have abundant means and evidently plan for railroad connections.

The only irrigation possibilities of any consequence on the north side of the valley are from Cottonwood Creek, which is expected to develop an irrigation district covering about twelve sections, and Oak Creek of eight or ten sections.

The most interesting irrigation development in the valley, however, is on Little Rock and Big Rock creeks which lie east of Palmdale. A description of the former will serve for both groups as the soil is similar and the prospects of both groups seem very satisfactory. The Little Rock colonies begin seven miles southeast of Palmdale station. The entire group is known as the Tierra Bonita Colonies of the Little Rock Creek irrigation district. An abundant water supply, well reserved for present needs, and with good sites for larger future reservoirs, is supplied first to Little Rock colony, then to Alpine Springs colony, Vallecitos colony, Alvino colony and Hermosillo colony. In Little Rock is the present town center, the postoffice and hotel, known as the Guest House. This Guest House is a very attractive building of rubble and cement, the channel of Little Rock Creek could furnish boulders enough to construct all the houses in the colony.

The main townsite, Tierra Bonita, is about four miles northeast in the heart of the colony lands. A very large part of the district has been sold to the better class of Eastern people and is being planted to orchards, about 1300 acres of which surround this center. One of the railroad surveys extends across the site.

It is, of course, too early for any definite statement about the comparative value of these fruit lands. The soil appears deep, rich and easily worked. The great elevation makes the district especially valuable for deciduous fruit, and will greatly lessen difficulties with injurious insects. Many almond trees and olives have been planted; the real test of these orchards can only come when they begin to bear. A great future is predicted for the district in the line of winter apples and winter pears.

At present the most interesting district within the limits of the valley is probably the artesian belt of Lancaster. This arises from two facts: the permanent, the artesian, let us hope, temporary. The artesian dis-

tributed, already known to extend over an area six miles wide and twelve miles long, contains eighty-three flowing artesian wells, and may at any time be enlarged by later discoveries. This forms a great and permanent resource, which will eventually make Lancaster a large town. But at the present time the dangerous Russian thistle, which has proved so injurious to the farmers of the Northwest, has secured a foothold in and around Lancaster. It is being destroyed, and there is every prospect of its ultimate obliteration from the mountain rim.

Taking up the permanent resource—artesian water—it is important to note that the supply seems very abundant and is easily obtained at slight cost. There is surface water from 12 to 15 feet down; this is by rail or carried by emigrant wagons or in many similar ways. It will probably be first harnessed in the Bakersfield district, being taken thence to Tejon Pass, or it will appear at some point along the Southern Pacific line north of Lancaster Valley and along the San Joaquin; or the San Fernando Valley, now becoming so noted for its olive orchards, will have to take up the fight.

A warning at this season is, therefore, timely, and if heeded may save many thousands of dollars. The plant is easily distinguished, because wherever there is a room for full development it makes a round, compact bush with stiff stems crowded with thorny bracts and narrow purplish leaves which wither in early autumn. It can be identified by any one who will take

the trouble to obtain the illustrations sent out by the Agricultural Department and the experiment stations. The station at Berkeley will answer any questions and also identify plants; or, if necessary, will send an observer to the locality.

There has been a feeling in the Lancaster district that it was decidedly better to keep the matter quiet for fear of influencing the steady growth of the colonies. This is a mistaken view, because, in the first place, the thistle is not particularly dan-

gerous in highly cultivated districts and because suppression of actual facts generally leads in the end to exaggerated reports which do far more harm than a frank statement.

A letter received from Mr. George F. Weeks, the well-known editor and manager of the Bakersfield Californian, says that it has appeared in that section, and that the thistle matter is a serious one, and no time should be lost in taking hold of it. It is growing here from seed evidently scattered from cars that have come from Nebraska or some other infested section, and as at present it is only along the railroad tracks, it is undoubtedly necessary for land-owners along the whole length of the San Joaquin Valley to study the nature of this new pest and ascertain whether it is on their farms.

The Antelope Valley is peculiarly fortunate in possessing in the Lancaster Gazette a very progressive and indeed typical country journal, thoroughly alive to the needs of every locality and foremost in the development of its own interests. The proprietor, W. S. Melick, owns land in several different districts, and, having long been a resident of the valley, is one of the best posted men upon the agricultural and horticultural conditions of the valley. So many promising regions linger for years in a comatose condition for lack of skilled newspaper enterprise that this paragraph about the Gazette seems necessary to explain the general hopefulness of the situation.

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WITHOUT A NAVY.

The Kingdom of Belgium Has No Ships of War.

No invitation has been extended to the naval authorities of one neighboring country to participate in the festivities at the opening of the ship canal between the North Sea and the Baltic, which are to attract the armed ships of various European and American Governments. That country, Belgium, and its peculiar position among European countries having a water front from the fact that it has no navy. This is the more remarkable when it is considered that Belgium includes within its borders one of the oldest harbors in Europe—Antwerp—which, at the zenith of its commercial success, had as many as 2000 ships. The commerce of Antwerp is still considerable, and a fair share of it is done with the United States, says the New York Sun.

When the war of 1830 culminated in the independence of Belgium from the rule of the Netherlands, the two countries were so divided that Holland, the larger share of the coast, and Belgium, the smaller, a larger measure of the inland country. Holland retained all the colonial possessions of the two countries, and in order to keep up connection with them and protect the hostile assault, the navy was maintained by Holland. Belgium, having no foreign colonies to protect, was under no obligation to maintain a navy. Holland has now a considerable navy, including 100 gunboats, and Belgium, though Belgium is able to get along without any navy at all, though the Belgium army, on a peace footing, is 200,000 men stronger than the Dutch army, and on a war footing, has 100,000 men more.

Boiled alligator flesh tastes very much like veal. It is much eaten in India.

A YUCCA PALM.

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Books and Bookmakers

Most readers of the CALL will remember a much-talked-of novel that a decade or more ago appeared in one of the leading American magazines and afterward in book form under the title of "The Breadwinners."

The book had great popularity for a season. It was for a time what "Tribly" is to-day, the talk of the reading world. It was crude, it was vulgar, it was trivial, but partly, perhaps, because of its anonymous authorship, it held public attention for a year and a day, ran through a fabulous number of editions and was solemnly welcomed by certain of the heavy English periodicals as the long-expected "typical American novel."

It was ten years ago, and the other day the present writer, who in the days of his vogue penned columns of comment on it, just as to-day, hundreds of writers are penning columns of Triblyphobia, actually bought a stray copy of this literary delirium in absolute forgetfulness of the ink expended in threshing out its demerits ten years ago.

The incident is of passing interest as illustrating the fragile nature of the bubble reputation, as applied to novels. The book could be extended indefinitely of books that have sprung into similar prominence during the past twenty years to be announced as the long-looked-for American novel. The book is again into oblivion, and the great American novel is yet unwritten and likely to remain so.

There is no reason to suppose that if it ever written it will lay claim to what foreign critics will consider a characteristic American flavor. To have that it must have a cosmopolitan flavor. The American people are a composite people, and those things that are most characteristic of us are also characteristic of many other peoples. We may know the English, the French, the Russian people comparatively well through their fiction, but at most a "characteristic" novel in this sense is a novel that is not a novel of one section. We have a New England type. Another type, especially characteristic, prevails in the South, while the Middle West, the Far West and the Pacific Northwest have their own types, which are unlike those of these. Moreover, what our critics are wont to style characteristic of any one section are often types that fill the people of that section with astonishment.

Take for instance that amazing tale of San Francisco life, "Golden Rule," the people of which so undoubtedly an authority as The Bookman declares are "drawn to life." There is a "characteristic" nineteen-year-old divorcee from San Francisco who gives a "characteristic" description of San Francisco society which The Bookman writes pronounces "delicious." Here, for instance, is her account of a society leader who is in the insurance business, and who divides his spare time at functions between leading the German and taking "risks":

When a young lady first goes into society in San Francisco, if he isn't on her side she can't do anything at all. She is asked out to dinner, because he is agent for both life and fire companies, and lots of people who are trying to get into society do their insuring through him. Well, everybody thinks he has such a lovely time, but he isn't so very happy after all. He is nearly as nervous as I am, and he has to get so fat that it was awful for him to have to dance; so he had to go without eating lots of things he likes the best. After the theatre he would go on to the car together to my flat and eat pickled hens and lady-fingers; that's about the only thing he can eat for supper.

There is a Japanese servant who is in love with his mistress, the divorcee, and doesn't like the society leader, whose name is Charley Hart. To his mistress this characteristic San Francisco domestic discourse is as follows:

"You see, Goldie, I sweep your floor, I clean the mat when dog Charley wipes his feet—and you laugh. You laugh, all of you. You say, 'Oh, very clean; oh, very good boy.' Well, I don't know what you mean, but I sweep his soup. You think I am a broom; you think I am an iron to stir the fire with; but all the while I am a man. I can beat, and I can whip, and I can love you, bad woman."

Of course any San Franciscan will recognize this character as being, to quote The Bookman, "a very characteristic of the city." It will cause us no surprise to learn that this characteristic Japanese servant follows the object of his admiration all over Europe, and finally strangles her, on the bank of an English river, with her friends close at hand.

Joaquin Miller When He Was a Girl.

The current number of the Chapbook gives, but incorrectly, a good story about Joaquin Miller. As this incorrect version of the occurrence has been published several times of late a vicious narrative of the event may be of interest. The poet of the Sierras has a penchant for writing his autobiography. There are said to be several of these in circulation, each detailing a pleasing variety of events and some of them containing a special relation to the others. When Joaquin came down from the north some score of years ago he brought with him a little Indian halfbreed girl, his daughter, whom he put in charge of his household. He had a son, and a daughter there has never been any love lost. The child, who is now a woman grown, inherited much of her father's shrewdness and not a little wit. When she was about 12 years old Miller issued through a Chicago house one of his periodic autobiographies. A copy of this he sent to the Indian girl, who went by the name of Carrie Shasta. The book was "intensely" illustrated.

There was "Joaquin Miller Home," "Joaquin Miller as a Scout," "Joaquin Miller in London," "Joaquin Miller in Indian Costume," etc. The only picture in the book that did not represent Miller was one of an Indian girl with flowing hair, tearing over the plains on a pony, followed by two greyhounds. This picture was labeled "Carrie Shasta," and was supposed to illustrate a romantic verse of Joaquin's Indian marriage. The child was not pleased, either with the narrative or the picture, and erasing her own name, which was printed beneath it, she wrote, irreverently, "Joaquin Miller, When He Was a Girl."

Carrie Shasta, who has since married, was, as a girl, quite a character in her way. At one time there came to visit at the house where she was staying a lady and a young man, and the lady, who was a terrible, and in a couple of days had introduced the whole neighborhood to a state of anarchy. Peace fled the district, and his hostess was in a state of distraction. One day, when the lady had planned to take a guest for a drive, she said to Carrie, "I let my hair down," she said, "sent him under the house to get his ball, and then crawled after him on my hands and knees, with the butcher-knife, and told him if he went out of his mother's sight again I would be here or told anybody what I'd said to him, I would cut his throat from ear to ear."

The Real Chinaman.

Under the title of "The Real Chinaman," Chester Holcombe, for many years interpreter, secretary of legation and acting

minister of the United States at Peking, has written an account of the Chinese which does not need the adventitious aid of the Oriental war to render it interesting.

Mr. Holcombe is thoroughly familiar with the Chinese of to-day and confines his book mainly to what he has learned by his own experience in the country. There is no attempt to reconstruct the history of China—to account for its barbarism and superstition, generally only to confuse the reader with a multitude of unclassified facts and ill-digested theories. Mr. Holcombe gives us a well-defined account of the principal phases of Chinese life as he himself sees it, and illustrates each phase with one or more anecdotes of actual occurrences, which assist materially in giving a clear idea of the subject.

The account given by Mr. Holcombe is much more favorable to the Chinaman than that generally entertained in this country. He warns the reader in a brief preface that it is far easier to criticize the Chinese than to understand them, for the points of contact are too few and too remote to be generally understood. The claim is fully justified in the course of the work, as every chapter in it contains more or less information tending to show that while the Chinese have an antiquity reaching back to the day when Egypt and Assyria were great empires, they have still enough of the vitality of youth to make it certain they are yet to play a large part in the destinies of the world. One of the principal characteristics of the Chinese as a people is their satisfaction with their system of Government and of society. This gives stability to the empire, but has a tendency to prevent innovation and reform, and they are the most. According to Mr. Holcombe the governing powers of the country would gladly have made many reforms years ago if they had dared to do so; but while nominally Chinese have a different conception of public opinion, and cannot act with any effect against the will of the people.

While in its main outlines the account given in the work confirms the statements of others concerning the Chinese, it contains many anecdotes and incidents which throw a new light, as it were, upon the customs of the country, and by showing them in a different aspect, give a different impression of the character from that which has been hitherto accepted as accurate. In this way the custom of Chinese officials exacting money from the people, which has been generally regarded as extortion and described as official corruption, is made to appear more like a well understood system of official fees than anything in the way of oppression or dishonesty. Other practices, usually depicted as evil, are presented in equally favorable lights, and in this way the general conception of the Chinese derived from the book is much higher than that usually accepted from the same statements of fact.

The descriptive value of the book is enhanced by numerous illustrations, which being photographed give accurate presentations of the subjects they represent and are greatly increased in interest by the inclusion of the people. [New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. For sale by William Doxey.]

Neighbor Jackwood.

This is a revision of J. T. Trowbridge's famous anti-slavery new states, the printing of many editions having won the old ones beyond the point of service.

It is not likely that American people will soon tire of stories that go back to that interesting period—"before the war"—and one of the best of all these is the powerful tale that more than anything else of his helped to make the author's reputation. In revising it he has added considerably to the concluding chapters. What Dora Russell really leaves too little to be desired in this regard. Not only do all the people in her story get married, but most of them, those at least who did not marry some one or get themselves killed, marry two or three times. [New York and Chicago: Ransom McNally & Co.]

ON A GERMAN RAILROAD.

Ten Minutes for Watercress Refreshments for Travelers.

"We fellows over here," said a New Yorker, "are given to grumbling if a train don't make the schedule time, or if there's a moment's delay at any point along the line, but a little travel on one of the European continental lines would, I think, make us a little more reconciled to our own conditions. I know it has that chastening effect on me."

"On my last trip to Germany I had to run down from Hanover to Cassel. Afterward had been jogging along at a sedate rate of three minutes to the mile for a couple of hours or so we came to a stop. I looked out of the window and saw that we were in the midst of a very pretty country scene, meadow and garden, but nothing in the shape of a village to be seen except some scattered farmhouses. So I concluded that either there was a wayside station for some district or else that a mistake had happened. The only other passenger in the coach, a Lutheran clergyman I put him up to be, knew of no stopping place there, so I lowered the door sash to hunt up the conductor or carman."

"As I poked my head out I saw a man that I took to be the engineer or fireman coming across the meadows with a big bundle done up in a blue handkerchief swinging from his hand, while his mate was sitting out of the window, waving a big pipe. The conductor was sitting beside the track examining a belated wild flower through his gold-rimmed spectacles, the escape steam was gently whistling through the rails, a few passengers had their heads poked out of the other carriage windows like mine, all apparently watching the approach of the man with the blue handkerchief with a sort of good-natured interest. Altogether it was a very pretty, restful picture, and I waited for a minute to break in upon it, but when I looked at my watch and found we had been standing there for more than a quarter of an hour, I yelled to the professor-like guard and the engineer, 'What's the matter?' I repeated, 'Is there an accident?' He smiled still more pleasantly.

"Oh, no, Mein Herr," he said, "only there is a famous quality of the watercress, or watercress, in the brook at the bottom of that field over there, and the good Wilhelm Schwartz, the engineer, generally takes a pole to get a bunch of it for his Sunday salad when he comes along on the Saturday afternoon train."

"By the time the guard had finished his delightful little story the engine had reached the station, and the guard climbed into his coupe, there was a shrill toot of the whistle and we were jogging along again."—New York Sun.

There are 832 convicts to every 1,000,000 inhabitants of the North Atlantic States, 739 in the South Atlantic, 491 in the North Central, 842 in the South Central and 1341 in the Western.

Jewish Literature and Other Essays.

The Jewish Publication Society of America.

Best Made in the World.

1845 PRESLEY & MERRILL'S 1895 FIFTY YEARS THE STANDARD FOR PURITY FIRST INVENTED

All Others Are Imitations.

January, 1861, on Friday, and 12th of Jan-
uary, 1866, also fell on Friday.

BEARD'S VOTE—"Rectus." Mission S.
Jose, Alameda County, Cal. The record
shows John A. Beard voted "no" on the woman
suffrage bill.

THE FARALLONS—H. M., City. From the
corner of the site of the old Cliff House the largest
of the Farallon Islands is west 78 degrees.

HENRY'S NATIONALITY—S. L., City. The Re-
publican J. Q. A. Henry is an American. He was born
in the State of Iowa.

FAKE STOPS IN THE ORGAN.

A Trade Secret in the Construction
of the Instrument.

Of all musical instruments known in the
present day the organ is undoubtedly the
"king." Not only in its complicated and
ingenious mechanism or in its wonderful
control by one performer, but in its power
of expression and imitation of the various
instruments of the orchestra it is un-
equalled. Unlike other instruments that
are perfected both in voice and simplifying
methods of playing—such as the violin,
flute, clarinet, etc., the organ, as it now
stands, is still open to considerable im-
provement, both in mechanical and acous-
tic principles.

The word "stop" means a "set"
"rank" of pipes—one to every key on the
keyboard. The word does not refer in any
way to the "knob" that the organist pulls
out or pushes in. It seems necessary to
explain this, as many persons are unawa-
re of it, and are dazzled by the amount
of "knobs" they get for the money, and say,
"Oh, our organ has thirty stops, and costs
so and so," and "such a one's has thirty-
six and cost only half that sum." Now
in almost every specification received
from organ-builders a certain number
of "fake" stops are announced
in order to make it appear a great
deal for the money. Among them are cer-
tain "mechanical" contrivances, which
produce certain effects on the mechanism
only, while others are used to affect the
speech of the pipes. Others again are
mere "claptrap" and, as a rule, where they
are inserted, the tender may be put in the
fire, as the builder is untrustworthy.

An idea may be formed of the useless-
ness of some of these by the number
of them run into the parlor organ. In the
latter one may find even "stops" and
actually only two rows of reeds, 122 in
number, therefore really only two stops
divided into treble and bass, to swell the
number to four—the remainder being made
up of mechanical "claptrap."—Providence
Journal.

In their native haunts tigers are divided
into three classes—the game-killer, the
cattle-lifter and the man-eater. The latter
is almost always an aged beast, whose
teeth and claws are no longer serviceable.

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The wealth of the Rothschilds at present
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